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23 August 1979

# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 12

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## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 'XINHUA' VIEWS 'PRECARIOUS' U.S. ECONOMIC SITUATION

Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 4 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 4 Aug (XINHUA)--Runaway inflation and declining industrial production are among the many signs indicating that the U.S. economy has plunged into a new recession.

Inflation had already become a serious problem last year. Official figures showed that consumer prices rose by 9 per cent in 1978, the highest rate of increase since 1974. To check inflation, the U.S. Government adopted a series of measures in the second half of last year, including higher bank rates, tightening of money supply, cut in government expenditures, as well as "voluntary" wage and price restrictions. But these measures were of no avail. Consumer prices rose at an annual rate of 13.2 per cent in the first half of this year, an all-time high in the past 28 years.

Soaring prices have resulted in the decline of real incomes. In a statement made on the eve of his resignation, former U.S. Secretary of the Treasury W. Michael Blumenthal noted that during the first five months of this year, real hourly wages of workers fell at an annual rate of almost five and a half per cent, and would continue to fall. The squeeze on real incomes explains the sluggishness of retail sales this year. In real terms, retail sales declined six per cent over the first six months of the year, with durable goods suffering the most. In May and June this year, for example, automobile sales fell some 20 per cent below last year. Many American families over the last several years maintained a level of spending for homes and other things by borrowing. Consumers now owe 1.16 trillion dollars, up 79 per cent from five years ago. Consumers currently must use almost 21 per cent of their disposable income to meet their loan repayments. Economic circles feared that continued poor economic performance might compel people to reduce drastically their spendings. The U.S. Conference Board recorded the sharpest drop in consumer confidence in June since it began taking surveys ten years ago.

Dwindled purchasing power has gravely affected industrial production. According to figures released by the Federal Reserve Board, industrial production index dropped 1.4 per cent in April, rebounded by 1.3 per cent in May, and again dipped 0.3 per cent in June. This reduced the second-quarter average slightly below that of the first quarter. The declines were largely in consumer products, which slipped 1.6 per cent in the second quarter. This was the first quarterly decline in the nation's industrial production since its 6th post-war economic crisis in 1974. The auto industry, one of the three mainstays of U.S. industry, has been in serious recession. As a result of sales lag, the number of unsold cars increased to two million by the end of May, equivalent to three months' sales. The three big automakers have been forced to close part of their plants in the past few weeks, dismissing over 44,000 workers. In particular, the Chrysler Corporation registered a deficit of 261 million dollars for the first six months of this year and has asked for government help.

The prospects for the construction industry are gloomy too. Close to 10 per cent of the building workers are already idle.

Business inventories have increased month by month as a result of sluggish market. Manufacturing, retail and merchant wholesale inventories moved up to 397.1 billion dollars in late April, bigger than any since October of 1974. In May, business stocks soared by about 5 billion dollars.

The gross national product is also on the decline. Economic growth rate plunged 3.3 per cent during the second quarter, the sharpest quarterly decline in four years. The U.S. Government's index of leading indicators in June was 1.9 per cent lower than last December. U.S. official circles conceded that the economy would continue to decline in the second half of this year.

Meanwhile, the country is also facing the threat of oil shortages and drop of the value of the dollar. Shortage of supply has sent oil prices soaring. Huge trade deficit continued to appear. On the international markets, the dollar hit one new all-time low after another and the price of gold continued to rise. All these have put the U.S. economy in a more precarious state.

CSO: 4005

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

**JAPANESE DELEGATION IN SHANDONG**--A Japanese advance mission from Simonoseki Municipality arrived in Jinan Municipality by plane on the afternoon of 27 July for consultations on establishing sistership between Simonoseki Municipality of Yamaguchi Prefecture in Japan and Qingdao Municipality of Shandong Province. Greeting them at the airport were responsible comrades of the Foreign Affairs Office of the Shandong Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the Shandong provincial branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Jinan Municipal Revolutionary Committee. On 30 July, Gao Qiyun, vice chairman of the Shandong Provincial Revolutionary Committee, received the group and gave a banquet to welcome them. During their stay in Jinan, the group toured scenic and historic sites. They will leave for Qingdao tomorrow. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Jul 79 SK]

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## PARTY AND STATE

### ONE-MAN MANAGEMENT SAID TO BE NO WAY TO RUN THE PARTY

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by Jian Xiong [0494 7160]: "Persist in Collective Leadership and Oppose 'One Person Alone Laying Down the Law'"]

[Excerpts] Editor's Note: The communique of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Party pointed out: "Just as a country has its laws, the party should have its rules and regulations. Observance of party discipline by all party members and party cadres is a minimum requirement for restoring normal political life in the party and the state. Leading party cadres at all levels should take the lead in strictly observing party discipline." It is extremely important for each Communist Party member to consciously uphold the party's rules and regulations and develop a good party work style, for guaranteeing the shift in the focus of the entire party's work and uniting the people of the entire nation to race towards the four modernizations.

Led by the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Zedong, our party, in going through a long revolutionary struggle, and especially having gone through the Yanan rectification campaign and the Party's Seventh National Congress, has comprehensively summed up its experiences, both positive and negative, on handling relations within the party, and gradually formed a set of standards for the party's political life. These standards embody in a concentrated manner the party's outstanding tradition and work style. By observing these standards, comrades of the entire party united as never before, and with one heart and in step with each other won victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan and the War of Liberation.

Since the country was liberated, the vast numbers of party members have basically persisted in the party's good tradition and good work style in the course of socialist revolution and construction. However, there were shortcomings and errors in the leadership within the party on the question of struggle, undermining to a certain degree the party's standards of political life. These were caused by the arrogance and complacency resulting from victory in the revolutionary struggle, the position of the party in power, the imperfect party democratic centralism and the democracy within the party

and the political democratic system in our country. This is especially true when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran amuck. During that period of time, our party's democratic centralism and its excellent tradition and work style were seriously sabotaged. Many party members, including some veterans who had been tempered and tested in revolutionary struggles, were tainted to varying degrees with bad habits and work styles, and led extremely abnormal party life. This lesson is extremely profound.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the party's good tradition has already begun to be restored. Especially since the Third Plenum of the 11th Central Committee, life within the party and the state's political life have taken on a brand-new appearance. This is most heartening. However, we should see that the sabotage of our party's work style by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and their corruption of our party's body and the thinking of party members were extremely serious. We must still expend enormous efforts to eradicate their poisonous influence and eliminate chaos and restore order. At the same time we should also see that nearly one-half of our party's members now are new, having entered the party since the Great Cultural Revolution. In Shanghai, about one-third of party members entered the party after 1966, and of these, a considerable number entered after 1974. Due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the vast numbers of party members lack discipline in normal political life within the party and education on basic knowledge about the party. They do not understand very well the party's rules, regulations or laws or the party's outstanding traditional work style. During the new historical period, we must strengthen the education of party members in holding to the standards of political life within the party, conscientiously develop a good party work style, to further strengthen the party's unity, raise the party's combat effectiveness, and thoroughly bring into full play the revolutionary fervor and work enthusiasm of the vast numbers of party members, in order to unite the entire party and the people of the whole country to victoriously realize the general line and the general task of the new period. For this reason, beginning today, JIEFANG RIBAO will publish a series of articles on the standards of political life within the party for our vast numbers of party members and readers.--Editor

To persist in collective leadership and oppose "one person alone laying down the law" is an important principle in political life within our party. For over a decade, this great principle was trampled by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." In order to restore the party's outstanding tradition and strengthen political life within the party we must first of all resolve well the problem of this great principle.

Our party is a revolutionary political party of the proletariat. Its causes are collective causes; causes of the myriad laboring masses, not those of a minority of people. In order to persist in collective leadership and oppose "one person alone laying down the law," we must resolutely implement the principle of having all major questions discussed and determined by the party committee as a collective. We cannot let one person or a small minority of people have their say and let that be it. This is a most

fundamental substantive matter of collective leadership, and is a principal difference between a proletarian political party and all other political parties of the exploiting classes. If we followed this principle, collective leadership would be fundamentally guaranteed. On the other hand, it would be equivalent to abolishing collective leadership, and the party organization in danger of change qualitatively. When the "gang of four" was running amuck, the principle of party collective leadership was trampled down in the districts and departments under their control. After the smashing of the "gang of four," the situation was fundamentally transformed, but the phenomena of unsound collective leadership and individuals deciding major questions were still extant. Some individuals even acted as overlords, with the party committees but empty shells. This not only affected unity within the leading groups and weakened the party's combat effectiveness, but was also extremely harmful to the party's work. Because many major questions were resolved without having gone through collective discussion, it was difficult to avoid committing the error of subjective one-sidedness, even to the point of mixing up the two kinds of contradictions and distorting the party's policies. In order to ensure that the party organization at various levels can carry out correct leadership to step up the pace in carrying out the four modernizations, party committees at all levels should implement a system of combining collective leadership and individual responsibilities. Any major questions involving the party's line, principle and policies, the arrangement of work tasks, important transfers and dispositions of cadres, or the interests of the masses, as well as questions which higher level leading organizations have already decided to be resolved collectively by the party committees, must all be handed over to the party committees or standing committees of the organ for collective discussion. They cannot be determined by one individual in an unauthorized manner. In the discussion and resolution of important questions, office meetings and brief meetings by the secretaries cannot replace the standing committee, and the standing committee cannot replace the entire party committee. Still less can other forms of organizations be adopted to replace the collective leadership of the party committee. Organizations set up by the party committee to study and handle some special problems must carry out their work under the leadership of the party committee. They cannot replace the party committee, much less place themselves above it. Secretaries of the party committees cannot resolve major questions without authorization. All committee members must consciously observe the principle of collective discussion and resolution of major questions by the party committee. When the party committee has made a resolution, it is permissible to retain a different opinion, but the resolution must be carried out resolutely. No one should just take what he or she needs; carrying out only what he or she agrees, and not what he or she disagrees. Moreover, one must never overturn a resolution without authorization. If an original resolution needs to be revised, it must still be through collective discussion and determination.

The secretaries bear the main responsibility in ensuring that a party committee can persist in collective leadership and oppose "one person alone laying down the law." A secretary must have a democratic work style and be resourceful and decisive. The precondition of decisiveness is resourcefulness. How can one become resourceful? The key lies in the secretary's

having "understanding" [ming: 2494]. First, he must have an understanding of himself; dividing one into two with respect to oneself, and not consider oneself as always correct. Next, one must listen to both sides to obtain understanding. One must listen attentively to different opinions, both those which are pleasing to the ear and those which are not, and analyze and compare them. Third, one must have an understanding of people; the strengths and shortcomings of each committee member, absorb their strengths and rid their weaknesses, thereby mobilizing their enthusiasm in participating in collective leadership. These three "understandings" provide a secretary the basis for negotiating with people and make it easier for him to become resourceful. Some comrades, come to a new place and are not familiar with the situation, or when encountering difficulties in their work but cannot find too many options of solving them, would become relatively modest and willing to consult with everyone. But when they feel they are familiar with the situation, or their work is going smoothly and with some success, they would easily become arrogant and complacent needing no options of others. Thus, those who are leaders must at all times be modest and circumspect. Only then can they pool the wisdom of the masses.

Party committee members are also responsible for persisting in collective leadership. At present there are some committee members who are only concerned with the work they have been assigned, and not the work of the entire party committee. When a party committee meeting is held, they are totally preoccupied with the work they are in charge, but paying no attention to discussion of matters that others are in charge of. There are also some committee members who appear to be "old heeders of the masses" straight out of the book, but when it comes to discussing problems they do not let out a peep. Party committee members must clearly understand that they themselves are members of a party committee and cannot simply concern themselves with their own work, where everyone has a special responsibility and every task has someone to manage it. One cannot use collective leadership as an excuse for shirking responsibility. Some party committees want to have everything discussed at a committee meeting, resulting in "picking sesame and letting the watermelon go"; sometimes, in order to resolve a question, meetings and discussions are held willy-nilly, with who knows how much time and effort consumed at the meeting table, resulting at the end in proposing without resolution and toiling without results. To persist in collective leadership, we must strengthen our sense of political responsibility, raise our work efficiency and the level of leadership, and bring into full play the militant role of the party committee.

In order to persist in collective leadership and oppose "one person alone laying down the law," it is necessary to correctly handle the relationship between the secretaries and the committee members. One viewpoint equates the individual secretaries and the party organization. The attitude of the party committee is to watch for the secretary to nod his head or to shake it. This is incorrect. To be sure, the secretary assumes the main responsibility for normal daily work. His handling of the daily work and his opinions on important questions should be respected. However, when some major questions have not been discussed by the party committee and



have not been resolved, the secretary's opinions are those of one individual and cannot replace the party committee. To equate an individual secretary with the party organization is to mix up the boundary between an individual and the organization, and this will eliminate collective leadership and allow "one person alone laying down the law" to rise. Another viewpoint considers the relationship between the secretary and the committee members to be one between leader and led. This is also incorrect. Within a party committee, secretaries and members are equal. For a secretary to be a good "squad leader" requires him or her to be good at pooling the wisdom of the collective to allow all members to think and operate together. If the relationship between secretary and committee member is viewed as one of boss and subordinate, how can there be collective leadership?

Within our party we have an outstanding democratic tradition and precious experiences in persisting in collective leadership. After our party seized national political power, a number of party members and leading cadres reacted to the change in position and environment by claiming credit for themselves and becoming arrogant, listening only to words which were pleasing to their ears and ignoring those that were not. This weakened collective leadership and prompted "one person alone laying down the law" to develop. If we are to persist in collective leadership within the party and oppose "one person alone laying down the law," we must guard against feelings of claiming credit for oneself and becoming arrogant and complacent, eliminate the remnant influence of feudal autocracy and the head-of-household system, so as to enable our party's outstanding tradition to continuously develop and grow more lustrous, and to allow the system of combining collective leadership with individual division of work responsibility to be carried out throughout the party.

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## PARTY AND STATE

### CRITICISM OF ULTRALEFTIST VIEW OF FOUR BASIC PRINCIPLES

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 31 May 79 p 1

[Article by Li Zhi [2621 4160]: "Do Not Look at Four Basic Principles From Ultraleftist Viewpoint"]

[Text] Since the smashing of the "gang of four," and especially since the Party's Third Plenary Session, the Party Central Committee has initiated a series of general and specific policies which have led us to advance the great movement of liberating thinking, and the situation is excellent. Recently, the Party Central Committee reaffirmed the necessity of upholding the four basic principles, which are the following: uphold the socialist road, uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat, uphold the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, and uphold Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. Why are the four basic principles being emphasized today? This is because, on the one hand, within the Party there are some comrades, deeply poisoned by the ultraleftist trend of thought of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," whose thinking has fallen into a rigid or semirigid condition. Unable to correctly understand the spirit of the Third Plenary Session, a very few people, since the smashing of the "gang of four," have gone as far as opposing the Central Committee, especially the series of general and specific policies which they think run counter to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and does not accord with the four principles. On the other hand, there are a very few people in society who spread doubts about or oppose the trend of thought of the four principles. Within the Party there are also a very few comrades who are not well enough aware of the dangers of this trend of thought. If we inopportunistically and irresolutely struggle against these two erroneous trends of thought mentioned above, then we will be unable to further carry out the spirit of the Party's Third Plenary Session and develop a favorable situation.

However, some comrades still have some erroneous views about the reason why the Party Central Committee today emphasizes the four basic principles. Some people consider that, during the previous period of liberating thinking, the liberation "went beyond limits" and that the confused thinking that arose in society, as well as the erroneous trends of thought of a small group who doubted the four principles, were the result of liberated thinking. Now they reaffirm that the four principles are for "correcting deviations."

Some comrades think that the four basic principles hinder the liberation of people's thinking. These two views are both wrong and neither correctly comprehends the content and substance of the four basic principles.

We say that upholding the socialist road is upholding the road of scientific socialism. Within the workers' movement there have arisen different kinds of socialism, such as utopian socialism, feudal socialism, petty bourgeoisie socialism, bourgeois socialism, etc; the designations are numerous. After Marxism has triumphed in all nations, many capitalist nations and even semi-feudal and semicolonial nations will profess that they are engaging in socialism. Because of this, upholding socialism is a question of what kind of socialism is upheld. The socialism that we want to uphold is not any other kind of socialism but Marxist scientific socialism. Then, how do we think of upholding scientific socialism? We think that the important characteristics for this are: one, to uphold socialist public ownership of the means of production in order to stimulate the production forces to develop and, two, to uphold the socialist principle of "to each according to his work." In the last ten or so years, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" also upheld the raising of the socialist flag, but actually they were not mindful of our nation's current development level of production forces and recklessly destroyed the system of ownership by the whole people and the system of collective ownership. In the countryside, they greatly damaged the "three-level ownership by the commune, the production brigade, and the production team, with the production team as the basic accounting unit," on a grand scale forced the "transition" of the ownership by the production team to the "extreme transition" of ownership by the production brigade, massively "cut off the tail" by confiscating private plots, and, calling them big capitalism, liquidated the proper domestic sideline occupations and abolished the rural market trade. Concerning the principle of distribution, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" advocated complete eradication of the "bourgeois jurisdiction," engaged in equalitarianism, greatly damaged the socialist principle of "to each according to his work" whereby the more one works the more one earns, the less one works the less one earns, and if one doesn't work one doesn't get food. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" paid lipservice to the "upholding" of socialism, but this was actually the destruction of the economic base of socialism by the "left" sector. Their kind of "socialism" seriously dampened the production enthusiasm of the masses and did great damage to production force. Their kind of socialism was the restoration of capitalism and feudalism. It was certainly not the scientific socialism we want to uphold.

We say that the dictatorship of the proletariat is upheld by taking the proletariat as the leaders, taking the alliance of workers and peasants as the foundation, and uniting all democratic parties, intellectuals, patriotic people and Overseas Chinese compatriots against a small antisocialist group which powerfully carried out a dictatorship. The dictatorship of the proletariat has two aspects: democracy for the people and dictatorship for the enemy. The more socialism advances, the more democracy advances. But if the advancement of socialist democracy can never eradicate the antisocialist elements from carrying out a dictatorship, then we cannot have a stable, unified



political situation or social democracy, and neither can we carry out the four modernizations. This is very clear. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were daily shouting about strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, but their so-called dictatorship of the proletariat was the "total dictatorship" over the workers, peasants and intellectuals. At each level they grabbed the "bourgeoisie within the party," in order to overthrow, from the central to local level, a great number of party, government and military leaders. They wantonly trampled upon the people's democratic rights, tied up people at will and paraded them through the streets to be struggled against, confiscated property, and caused unjust, false and erroneous law cases to be held throughout the country. In short, they obscured the two kinds of contradictions, confused class lines, distorted the relationship between the enemy and ourselves, and imposed a ruthless dictatorship on the people. What kind of dictatorship of the proletariat is this? This is genuine feudal, fascist dictatorship!

When we say that we want to uphold the leadership of the Communist Party, this means to establish a party line with general and specific policies resolutely, consistently and thoroughly based on Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and through various levels of the party organization publicize them to the masses and organize the masses so that they will struggle for the realization of the party's highest and lowest guiding principles. At present, the strengthening of the party's leadership is important in carrying out consistently and thoroughly the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Party Central Committee and shifting the emphasis of work to the construction of socialist modernization so as to struggle for the realization of the four modernizations. The problem in the leadership of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" is that they created a great deal of confusion. On the one hand, they used the gang as a substitute for the party and recklessly trampled upon the party's democratic centralism, stifled democracy within the party and destroyed at will party decisions. They put the individual above the party and regarded themselves as the embodiment of the party, and whoever opposed them was said to be opposing the party. They acted like overlords, disregarded party discipline and state law, distorted and attacked the general and specific policies, and did great damage to the party's prestige among the masses. Furthermore, they advocated "kicking open the Party Committee's door and making revolution," incited factionalism and carried out anarchism. How can this be strengthening the leadership of the party? This is weakening, damaging and disintegrating party leadership!

Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought is the science that leads the proletarian revolution toward victory. Under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, we have already gained great victories in revolution and construction. Now we are carrying out the construction of the four modernizations and in a similar way want to raise high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought in order to win new victories. We say that to uphold Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought is to completely and precisely hold fast to the scientific system of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and by using this system's fundamental principles as our guiding

ideology, study the new state of affairs, solve new problems and in practice continually prosper and develop. The Party Central Committee has stated that thorough accomplishment of the socialist four modernizations means to grasp the basis of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and raise high the great banner of Mao Zedong Thought. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" repeatedly spoke of "raising high the red banner of Mao Zedong Thought," but actually, in the name of "raising high," distorted, misrepresented and cut up the truth of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. They defied the revolutionary leader, regarded Mao Zedong Thought as the superstitious doctrine and discipline of a religion and as a dead dogma, saying things like "each sentence is true," "act in accordance with each sentence," "one sentence substitutes for ten thousand sentences of others." They ruined Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, so where is the "raising high" or upholding of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought? The Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought which we bring forward today and want to uphold restores the true colors of its scientific system and restores the exalted place of Comrade Mao Zedong in the history of China and of the world revolution.

We should see that for more than ten years Lin Biao and the "gang of four" did great damage to the four basic principles, confused right and wrong, and reversed black and white, creating extremely evil consequences which caused the thinking of many comrades to be unbearably confused. Why do some comrades deny the excellent situation since the Third Plenary Session, see the party's correct policies and the eradication of chaos and return to rectitude as "rightist," and say that the Central Committee's reaffirmation of the four basic principles is "rectifying deviations." The reasons are multiple, but the root is still mischief caused by the poison spread by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Truly, this kind of poison caused them to look from an ultraleftist viewpoint at problems and to consciously or unconsciously support the ultraleftist things of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Therefore, when the Party Central Committee published two documents dealing with agricultural problems which emphasized the self-determining rights of the production brigade, the system of personal responsibility for production, and the reduction of unreasonable burdens such as private plots, rural trade markets, commune and brigade enterprises, domestic sideline occupations, etc., which greatly aroused the production enthusiasm of the commune members, and when a prosperous and flourishing scene emerged in the countryside, some comrades thought this was "capitalism running wild." They thought that the use of economic means to administer the series of economic measures to be carried out in industry, the policies of encouraging "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend" in literature, art and science, the reforms on the education front as well as the implementation of the policy on intellectuals were all contrary to the socialist road. When the Party Central Committee made decisions concerning the status of children with landlord and rich peasant backgrounds, each area and each department redressed the large number of unjust, false and erroneous law cases, solved a batch of problems left over from history, perfected the socialist legal system, opposed the expansion of class struggle, and brought about the extremely favorable situation of maintaining unity and the attainment of development, these comrades considered this was abandoning the class

struggle and weakening the dictatorship of the proletariat. When the Party Central Committee repeatedly emphasized that it wanted to restore the democracy within the party that had been stifled for many years, strengthen collective leadership, perfect the party's democratic centralism, restore and develop the party's excellent traditions and excellent work style, and the fighting capacity of the party, these comrades considered this to be a weakening of the party's leadership. When the entire nation was developing the theory of reality being the only criterion for determining truth and restoring the true colors of the scientific system of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, these comrades considered this to be treason and heresy, opposition to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and the practice of revisionism. These comrades put on airs of being "consistently correct," saying that the bringing forth of the four principles 2 years ago was good enough and that the situation could not be that chaotic. It is very clear that these comrades are really giving additional protection to the false Marxism and false socialism long disseminated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" which they used for the four basic principles. They want to drag back the four principles to the fallacies and road full of distortions and misrepresentations of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." The ultraleftist trend of thought that has arisen is even more able to delude people and, therefore, is of even greater danger to the revolutionary cause. Thus, we want to maintain sufficient caution against this mistaken trend of thought and resolutely struggle against it.

There are even some comrades who consider that emphasis on the four basic principles can hinder the continuation of the process of liberating thinking. That is a great misconception and is the same as not being able to comprehend that the four basic principles are inseparable. The four basic principles are what our party constantly upholds. Since the smashing of the "gang of four" right up until the Third Plenary Session, the Party Central Committee has upheld the four basic principles. The practice of struggle tells us that only by upholding the four basic principles can the liberation of thinking continue along the correct path of progress, because the liberation of thinking requires the guidance of the four basic principles. On the other hand, it is also the case that only if there is the liberation of thinking can there be the true upholding of the four basic principles, because upholding the four basic principles requires setting the machine in motion with continual probing so that it will flourish and develop. Therefore, upholding the four principles and liberating thinking are one and the same, mutually supplementary and complementary. We want to uphold socialism, but in a country whose population is too large, whose foundation is poor, and which has a great amount of land but little of it tillable, how do we follow the road of Chinese-style modernization? This is a new problem without immediately available answers. How much more so is this true for socialism, which is a newborn thing and to a great extent is a realm which requires our study and examination. In wanting to solve these problems, do we depart from the liberation of thinking? Naturally, that would not be satisfactory. We want to uphold the party's leadership, but under new historical conditions, how should the party act in accord with objective laws and the work of organizing the economy, government, culture, etc, with

correct and effective leadership for the progress of the four modernizations. This is a problem which requires using our heads for deep study. We want to uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat, but how should we view the class struggle of the socialist period and the problems of democracy, law, discipline, etc? All of these require further clarification through the combination of theory and practice. We want to uphold Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, but are oriented toward the practical, based on new practical experience. The advancement of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought requires us to make creative efforts. From this it can be seen that to emphasize upholding the four basic principles cannot hinder our continuation of the liberation of thinking, and it is under the guidance of the four basic principles and based on the new conditions of a new historical period that the liberation of thinking will advance. This is a problem that will require a great deal of time and energy to solve.

The Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Party Central Committee was a very significant meeting in the history of our party. Its great, meritorious achievements and historical significance have become better recognized by the entire party and the people of the nation. In order to unify ideology inside and outside the party in the spirit of the Third Plenary Session, we want to overcome the doubts arising from the ultraleftism within the party and oppose the disturbances caused by the erroneous trends of thought regarding the Third Plenary Session. Further, we want to overcome the doubts from the rightist sector in society and oppose the obstructions stemming from the erroneous trends of thought regarding the four basic principles. We deeply believe that with the removal of each obstruction our party will be even more united and strong, and socialist modernization will quicken its pace.

9480

CSO: 4005



## PARTY AND STATE

### COMMENTARY CALLS FOR POLITICAL WORK IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 22 May 79 p 1

[By Our Commentator: "Strengthen Ideological and Political Work With Focus on Scientific Research"]

[Text] So as to successfully transfer the focus of our work and to advance the development of scientific research work since this year, various scientific research units in Shanghai separately held political work conferences. In light of the spirit of the Third Plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee, enthusiastic discussions on how to strengthen the ideological and political work with focus on scientific research took place at these conferences, which unified the participants' ideological understanding and adopted a series of measures to strengthen ideological and political work.

Since party organizations in scientific research units have changed their past emphasis on political movements to scientific research, is it necessary to strengthen their ideological and political work? Through study, discussion, and practice at work it has become increasingly clear that shifting the emphasis of our work and making research the focal point for scientific research units could only strengthen, not weaken, even in the slightest, ideological and political work. Basically, we carry out science for socialist construction and for serving the people, not for individual fame and gain. It is for building in modernization and not science for science's sake. In order to ensure that our scientific research work follow a socialist direction, we must preserve strong, ideological and political work.

Although the overwhelming majority of the scientific research units have concluded their campaigns to expose, criticize and investigate, some remnant problems from the past have not yet been completely solved. They need to be handled step by step. All of the party's directives and policies including policies which apply to intellectuals must be further implemented. In all of these areas we must carry on extensive and detailed ideological and political work. From now on, large political campaigns will not be carried out, but there will still be class struggle. Class consciousness remains. The struggle in the realm of ideology to foster proletarian ideas and eliminate bourgeois thoughts is long term. The responsibility of people in scientific

research to reform the world view is also long term. This too depends on thoroughgoing and painstaking ideological and political work, with the goal of leading the broad masses of scientific research workers to advance in a direction which is both red and expert. As for those who are involved in scientific research, in order to speedily carry out their scientific research work, correctly handle the various internal and external relationships and contradictions in scientific research and to handle well the adjustment, reorganization/reform, and elevation of the front line of scientific research they likewise need the assurance of a strong and concerted ideological and political work. Scientific research work seeks to advance, but the resources of our nation are limited. The work conditions for our scientific research and the living conditions of scientific research workers are still relatively inadequate. This is a great contradiction. How best can we solve this contradiction? Of course, we must do our best to solve some of the actual problems which must be and can be solved. Many problems, however, cannot be solved in a short time. In order to solve these problems and difficulties, we still must rely chiefly on ideological work, arouse scientific research workers' enthusiasm for socialism, promote a spirit of arduous struggle, strive to attain the four modernizations wholeheartedly, carry out scientific research with one heart and one mind and achieve great successes under existing conditions. The story in today's paper about the scientific researchers from the Shanghai Astronomical Observatory's Yushan station who changed their minds about leaving the mountain and decided to stay at work enthusiastically was mainly the result of ideological and political work. There are many examples like this. Once the scientific workers' ideological awareness is heightened, the leadership strengthened, and the policies fully implemented, the power of ideological and political work will be even more fully evident.

In carrying out ideological and political work, scientific research units must still focus on scientific research. This does not reduce, on the contrary, it increases the units' responsibilities and demands. To ensure that scientific researchers devote at least five-sixths of their time to scientific research would correspondingly reduce their time for political work, and yet the demands of political work cannot be lessened. This is a new contradiction. How can we blend ideological and political work into all aspects of scientific research work and make ideological and political work the first line of scientific research? This too is a new problem. This would require that our ideological and political work adjust to new conditions, seek out and acquire new experiences. The experience in which responsible persons of the party committee of the Shanghai Electrical Instrument Institute made friends with scientists and were concerned about their thought, work and life, relating closely the scientific research with the expansion of ideological work is worthy of emulation. Many scientific research units are actively promoting a system in which the president of the institute is responsible under the leadership of the party committee. These units are giving full play to the role of the party branch research offices as a fighting bastion and to the model vanguard role of the party members and scientific researchers, encouraging and recommending that the president of the institute, office heads and veteran scientists undertake ideological and political work, which have already

attained very good results. In order to adapt to the new situation, our means to carry out political work which includes organizations and systems must necessarily be reformed and readjusted. The purpose of this kind of efforts is to strengthen political work and not to weaken it.

Ideological and political work is a good tradition of our party. The party's ideological and political work was previously held in high repute among the great masses and scientific researchers. But, this good tradition has been undermined by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." The reputation of the party's ideological and political work has since declined. This really distresses us. Party organizations of every level in scientific research units and the broad political work cadres must have lofty aspirations and great ideals, and through hard work and exemplary deeds, restore and carry forward this good tradition and reestablish the party's reputation in ideological and political work so that under the new historical conditions it can exude even greater force.

9488-R

CSO: 4005



## PARTY AND STATE

### ZHONGHUA SHIPYARDS ENGAGE IN POLITICAL STUDIES

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 May 79 p 1

[By our correspondent: "Study the Documents of the 3rd Plenum of the CCP Central Committee and Unify Cadres' Thinking"]

[Excerpts] The Party Committee of the Zhonghua Shipyards has focused their attention in their new Long March on the powerful force of the development of ideological and political work. They ran political work study sessions to study the documents of the 3rd Plenum of the CCP Central Committee. These sessions instructed party members and cadres to have correct understanding of the documents, and to distinguish right from wrong focusing on the four modernizations, thus boldly launched a movement to implement ideological and political work realistically and effectively. As a result, this movement has created an excellent situation of stability and unity in the Shipyard where everyone is of one accord in pursuing the four modernizations.

Some time ago, due to various influences, there surfaced a "three not tendencies" mentality among some party members and cadres in this shipyard. The first tendency was that insofar as it is necessary to carry out work according to laws of economics, these party members and cadres considered it necessary to grasp ideological and political work. Secondly, because of a lack of assurance in dealing with wrong tendencies of various forms, they have misgivings in handling these tendencies. Thirdly, they treated the shift of emphasis in their work as a change of job. Changing their career was the only thing in their minds. They did not want to continue their political works. However, the party committee believes that political work is the life line all the party's work is focused on. At this critical moment when the focus of our party work is shifted, it is obvious that the ideological and political work should only be strengthened instead of being weakened. Based on this reasoning, the party committee decided to hold political work study sessions in order to unify the party members' and cadres' thinking in this shipyard. They organized some 300 party members and cadres to meet 7 half-days and in the evenings, adopting an approach of unifying upper and lower levels, openmindedness, full-range discussion of issues and problems and self-education. They conscientiously

studied the spirit of the 3rd Plenum of the CCP Central Committee and acquired a better appreciation for the importance of ideological and potential works under the new situation in which the focus of our party works has been shifted.

Is it necessary to strengthen the ideological and political works under the new situation? This was the first question that was brought up in the study session. The majority of the cadres thought it was while others did not think so. The party committee then directed the participants to analyze the situation in the shipbuilding workshop by way of studying the anatomy of a "sparrow" so as to relate the problems with the reality in conducting their discussion. During the last quarter of 1978, the broad staff and workers of the shipyard undertook the movement of Learning Industry from Daqing and grasping the rectification and consolidation, and the incentive system, they turned over a 10,000-ton ship and a 3,000-ton freighter before the deadline. They did this within a short time, under heavy work pressure and working with insufficient equipment. On what did they depend to achieve this kind of result? Some people ignored other factors, giving the credit entirely to the means of economics, especially the function of the monetary award. They thought that "three times 3 days of political work does not equal three times 3 dollars of monetary award." Is this true? Of course, not. At the beginning of 1979 when monetary award was handed out, it was this very workshop that was remiss in its ideological and political work, creating much confusion. For example, disunity resulted when many staff and workers vied for the monetary award, creating disunity; some even slackened in their work, violated the law interrupting the normal production to the point where they could not even meet the requirement of January's production plan. The positive and negative experiences of this workshop made a great majority of party members and cadres realize that economical means could never replace political work.

In order to help some people solve the problem of not being bold enough to deal with these tendencies, the Party Committee has directed everybody in the shipyard to grasp the spirit of the 3rd Plenum of the CCP Central Committee entirely and correctly, and in light of the actual conditions, distinguishing the relationship between emancipating the minds and holding aloft the banners; carrying out the democracy and centralized leadership; the expansion of production and improvement of life, and the importing of the advanced foreign technology and equipments and self-reliance. Everybody was openminded in the study sessions. They discussed and analyzed in-depth in light of the erroneous mentality of the society as well as the actual condition in the shipyard. They clarified ideas, drew a clear distinction between right and wrong on the question of line, clearly understood that they must penetratingly and thoroughly do a good job in ideological and political work in accordance with the spirit of the 3rd Plenum of the CCP Central Committee and in carrying forward the tradition of our party's political work. At first some comrades felt unsure about

new problems, difficult to discuss ideological work and hesitant to deal with these problems. Through study and discussion, their ideas about the problems became clear. They realized that the reason they were unsure and unclear about the problems and readily place trust in the strange talks and absurd arguments and had many wrong ideas because they did not was primarily because they did not conscientiously study, and study well, the spirit of the 3rd Plenum of the CCP Central Committee, thereby lacking a dialectical materialist mentality. By actually working everyone further realized that one of the fundamental responsibilities in our ideological and political work is to use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to educate the people, to reveal the truth, and to make people understand that if they want revolution they must be led by the Communist Party and guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. They must also resolutely adhere to the principle of the proletarian dictatorship and follow the path of socialism. This was true in the past and is even more true today in carrying out the four modernizations. Some comrades who were not bold enough to talk about, grasp and take control of the unhealthy trends and evil practices before they study sessions all changed their approach afterwards.

By studying the documents of the 3rd Plenum of the CCP Central Committee at the study sessions, and by educating themselves and unifying their thinking in light of the actual condition, party members and cadres of this shipyard have solved the basic problems which they previously felt unnecessary, apprehensive and no desire to solve. They began to take the initiative enthusiastically and grasp boldly and assuredly the ideological and political work. Furthermore, the general party branch of the hull workshop has requested each party member to make close friends with the people surrounding him, report their thinking and movements to party group leaders and to do a good job in ideological and political work with a definite objective in mind. A great majority of the party members responded enthusiastically and took action one after another, carrying out on a wide scale heart-to-heart talks and home visits. The general party branch of this workshop also requested each party branch and small party groups to accurately understand the thinking and movements of the masses and the weaknesses related with their work; so that they could realistically and effectively carry out the ideological and political work. For example, there was a period of time when there emerged "fighting for rewards" trend among workshop sections and teams and groups. After the general party branch found out about this, they made conscientious effort to analyze and study the situation according to facts. They found out that some workers had individualistic tendencies, and the method of giving the reward was not fair and reasonable. To correct this situation with the right remedy, they improved the method of giving rewards on the one hand, and advocated some of the successful stories of the advanced teams and groups, such as "fight not for rewards but duties and responsibilities, ask not for actual benefits but contributions" on the other. They taught

and instructed workers of the benefit of the correct handling of the state, the collective and the individuals, stopped in time the practice of "fighting for rewards", and strengthened the solidarity among the groups and teams of the workshop. Now, the ideological and political work in this shipyard has been greatly strengthened, traditional education, class struggle education, and situational education were developed step by step and political studies among teams and groups and the system of meeting before the class were gradually restored and improved. Home visits were carried out more widely and workers' ideological awareness had heightened remarkably, thereby strongly insured and promoted the development of production. As a result, the assignments accomplished by the entire shipyard from January to April of 1979 surpassed the best production record in its history.

9487-R

CSO: 4005

## PARTY AND STATE

### HAINAN COUNTY HOLDS RALLY TO PASS VERDICTS

Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 2 Aug 79 HK

[Excerpts] The people's judicial organ of Tunchang County held a rally on 31 July to pass verdicts. In accordance with the law, punishments were meted out to the beaters, smashers and looters who had seriously endangered social order and people's lives and property and sabotaged the four modernizations.

The rally announced: In accordance with the state law, (Wang Ningguang) and (Wang Dingji) who had committed serious crimes of beating, smashing and looting in the "8 July Incident" in Tunchang County were respectively sentenced to 10 years and 2 years of imprisonment. This judgment was resolutely supported by the masses throughout the county.

On 8 July this year, a small number of bad people in Tunchang County who were hostile to socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat, usurped the name of demobilized soldiers, instigated and gathered a number of people who were unaware of the truth and created the serious "8 July Incident" of beating, smashing and looting. This seriously sabotaged the normal order in society, production and work, adversely influenced the political situation of stability and unity and impeded the shift of the work focus. This was a serious political incident.

After the incident, the county public security bureau promptly carried out investigations and with the approval of people's procuratorate of the county, the criminals (Wang Ningguang), (Wang Dingji) and others were arrested according to the law. A public prosecutor instituted legal proceedings against them and a court was called for their trial.

At the rally, (Lin Zuxian), deputy secretary of the county CCP committee, pointed out in his speech: Dealing resolute blows to those beaters, smashers and looters according to the state law is the strong wish of all cadres and people of all nationalities in the county. We must use this incident as negative teaching material and conduct education in socialist democracy and the legal system among all cadres and masses. Everyone should study, become familiar with and observe the

law, especially the party members and cadres must take the lead to observe the law. Only by doing so can we really mobilize and lead the masses to resolutely struggle against those evil deeds and bad people who sabotage socialist democracy and legal system and create danger to the interests of the state and people.

CSO: 4005



## PARTY AND STATE

### MINORITY CADRES TRAINED IN SOUTHWEST PREFECTURE

Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 8 Aug (XINHUA)--Training classes have been given over the past two years by the Communist Party school in Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture in Yunnan Province, southwest China. Over 600 minority commune cadres have taken advantage of the eight classes offered.

The autonomous prefecture is inhabited by people of Dai, Hani, Pulang, Jinuo, Yao, and Han nationalities. More than 70 per cent of the cadres at the commune level in this prefecture are from minority nationalities. Most of them do not know Chinese characters and have little schooling. They have thus welcomed the opportunity to study and to raise their theoretical and cultural level.

In accordance with local needs, the prefecture party school set up a short-term theoretical training class where every cadre studies for one month the party's general and specific policies relating to the programme for modernization. The party school has also run one-year literacy classes in which, apart from learning to read and write their own national languages, the students study Chinese characters and practical calculation. Their study materials are brief and to the point and easy to understand.

After one year of study some cadres have acquired 800 Chinese characters and can write simple articles, and read books and newspapers. They can also calculate with the abacus and cope with simple statistics. Those who once went to primary school have mastered 1,500 Chinese words, and can read books and newspapers fluently, write articles and do more complicated calculations.

CSO: 4020



## PARTY AND STATE

### HUNAN PAPER CALLS FOR EDUCATION IN DEMOCRACY, LEGAL SYSTEM

Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 31 Jul 79 HK

[HUNAN RIBAO 1 August editorial: "Extensively Conduct Education in Democracy and the Legal System"]

[Excerpts] The seven laws adopted by the second session of the Fifth NPC represent a major affair in the political life of the people of our country and show that the building of China's socialist legal system has entered a new stage. An extremely important item of work in the second half of the year in implementing the combat tasks put forward by the second session of the Fifth NPC is to vigorously conduct education in socialist democracy and the legal system in the urban and rural areas throughout the province, so that everyone will know about them and they will penetrate into people's minds.

Strengthening socialist democracy and the socialist legal system is the requirement of consolidating our socialist state system and also of speeding up socialist modernization. All the laws adopted by the second session of the Fifth NPC meet the needs of reality and find favor with the people. With a sound socialist legal system, socialist democracy can be further instituted under the guarantee of state laws, and the 900 million people have laws and systems to follow, while punishments and sanctions can be levied against bad people who do bad deeds. This is still more effective in protecting the people, dealing blows at the enemy, punishing crimes, promoting uprightness, crushing evil, and consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity. Thus the energies of the people can be truly concentrated on modernization.

The adoption and promulgation of the seven laws only amount to establishing laws. The serious task for the future is to act in accordance with these laws. This requires that everyone knows about, seriously observes and carries out the laws.

CSO: 4005

## PARTY AND STATE

### SICHUAN PAPER CALLS FOR STUDY OF CRITERION OF TRUTH

Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 5 Aug 79 HK

[Report on 5 August SICHUAN RIBAO commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Correct the Ideological Line"]

[Text] The article said: In the wake of the launching of the nationwide discussion on the criterion of truth, many places and units in Sichuan have also carried out study and discussion on this topic in the past 1 year and more and gained very good results. However, this discussion has proceeded very unevenly. It has not yet been conducted extensively and deeply enough. It is extremely important to further launch this discussion in connection with studying the documents of the second session of the Fifth NPC.

The article pointed out: Upholding practice as the sole criterion for testing truth is related to the ideological line of the whole party and to the basic viewpoint and method used by communists to investigate and handle problems. To proceed from reality in everything, seek truth from facts, combine theory with reality, and take practice as the sole criterion for testing truth constitute the dialectical materialist ideological line which our party and Comrade Mao Zedong have always followed. Failing to proceed from reality, failing to take practice as the sole criterion for testing truth but instead proceeding from books and regarding what a leader has said or what is written in a book as the criterion for testing truth constitute an idealist and metaphysical ideological line. The principles and policies put forward by the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng since the third plenum have all been formulated on the basis of taking practice as the sole criterion for testing truth and of summing up the positive and negative experiences of the past 30 years. If we fail to seriously study and to grasp the basic (?principle) of the criterion of truth, we will be unable to profoundly understand and resolutely implement the party's line, policies and principles.

The article pointed out: We must realize that some comrades in the rank of our cadres do not comprehend very well the principles and policies

laid down by the Central Committee. They hold that [words indistinct] and fear that they will be criticized for making mistakes. [passage indistinct] These comrades must seriously correct their ideological line. [words indistinct]

The article said: An important task currently facing the party committees at all levels is to conduct in the course of actual work the discussion on practice as the sole criterion for testing truth in connection with studying the documents of the second session of the Fifth NPC. This discussion must be promoted in the basic levels. Through study and discussion, the thinking of the cadres and masses should be further merged into the spirit of the third plenum. So long as we seriously strengthen leadership and do well in launching the discussion on the criterion of truth, we will certainly be able to greatly enhance the ideological level of the cadres and take still faster strides on the new Long March toward the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005

## PARTY AND STATE

### BRIEFS

BEIJING COURTS PUBLICIZE NEW LAWS--Beijing, 31 Jul--People's courts at all levels in Beijing recently organized a propaganda support force to publicize, through various activities and in close coordination with the departments concerned, the seven new laws promulgated by the second session of the Fifth NPC. To promote the program, the Beijing Municipal People's High Court sponsored a short-term training class for 30 people including personnel who had some basic knowledge of law and others who were involved in trials and judicial administration. This class provided special training for the propaganda personnel of people's courts at all levels in Beijing who are to publicize the legal system. The participants now understand the basic spirit of the seven new laws. They drafted a "Comprehensive Propaganda Outline for the Seven New Laws," "The Propaganda Outline of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China," "The Propaganda Outline of the Law of Criminal Procedure of the People's Republic of China," and five other propaganda materials which explain terms in criminal law and the law of criminal procedure and thus laid a solid foundation for the publicizing of the seven new laws. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0237 GMT 31 Jul 79 OW]

GUANGZHOU PLA AGRICULTURE--The Guangzhou PLA units recently issued a circular which demanded that its PLA units effectively support summer harvesting and summer sowing in the localities to reap a bumper agricultural harvest this year. The circular demanded that the PLA units take the lead in contacting party committees in the localities, make proper arrangements for the units' work and transfer as much manpower as possible to support the localities' summer harvesting and sowing, repairing of agricultural machinery and tools and prevention and curing of illness. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 10 Jul 79 HK]

JIANGSU CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION--At the second session of the Fourth Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee, 18 members made speeches on 27 and 18 July [as received]. In their speeches they freely expressed their opinions on the four modernizations, socialist democracy, legal system, theory, education, science and technology, sports, literature

and art, religion and democratic parties. Two members hailed the transformation of capitalists into self-supporting ordinary workers. Wu Yifang spoke on the importance of education for young people. Other speeches touched on urban construction and environmental protection, calling for attention to the harm caused by air, water and noise pollution. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jul 79 OW]

**SHENYANG OFFICIALS PUNISHED--**(Zhang Erdeng), former deputy secretary of the party committee of Dadong District Construction Bureau in Shenyang, (Yi Dibao), deputy director of the bureau and others abused their power and grossly violated the party's financial and economic disciplines. During the period from the beginning of 1972 to the end of 1978, they secretly embezzled bureau funds, imposed fines at will, practiced extortion and indulged in extravagant eating and drinking, thus squandering more than 121,600 yuan in state funds. In order to see that party discipline is strictly observed and to check this evil practice, the Commission for Inspecting Disciplines of the Dadong District CCP Committee decided, in line with the approval of the Dadong District CCP Committee, that (Zhang Erdeng), former deputy secretary of the district's Construction Bureau CCP Committee, and (Yi Dibao), deputy director of the bureau, be dismissed from their posts. (Su Jianmin), deputy director of the bureau, was given a severe warning within the party. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Aug 79 SK]

**SHANDONG MEETING--**The united front work department of the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting on 12 July to relay the guidelines of the second session of the Fifth National Committee of the CPPCC. Attending the meeting were all cadres of the united front work departments of Shandong Province and Jinan Municipality, certain members of the provincial and municipal CPPCC committees, leading members of democratic parties, members of the counselors' office of the provincial revolutionary committee, representatives of various provincial departments, committees, offices and bureaus and responsible comrades of institutions of higher learning. (Zhou Xinfu), director of the united front work department of the provincial CCP committee, spoke on the importance of the second session of the Fifth National Committee of the CPPCC and called for studying, publicizing and implementing the guidelines put forward at this session. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Jul 79 SK]

**SHANGHAI PUBLICIZES CRIMINAL LAW--**Shanghai, 23 Jul--High and intermediate people's courts in Shanghai have jointly organized a team to publicize the criminal law. The team has been publicizing the law at organs, PLA units, plants and schools. The team's members are primarily presidents of courts and judges who have engaged in judicial work for many years. The team was organized mainly to publicize the criminal law, explain its spirit and contents, and mobilize the masses to conscientiously study and abide by it. During the first half of this year, leading cadres of high and intermediate people's courts in Shanghai also went



to party schools, youth palaces, television stations, plants, PLA units and schools to publicize the meaning of promoting socialist democracy and strengthening the socialist legal system with good results. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0320 GMT 23 Jul 79 OW]

SHANGHAI LAW COLLEGE REINSTITUTED--Shanghai, 14 Jul--With the approval of the State Council, Huadong College of Political Science and Law was recently reinstituted and will enroll 300 new students this year. Since its founding in 1952, this college has trained a large number of talented personnel for China's political, legal, educational and theoretical departments. However, the college was forced to close by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in 1972. After its restoration, Huadong College of Political Science and Law will actively serve to safeguard socialist democracy and strengthen the socialist legal system as well as train personnel in political science and law. Students of this college will study for 4 years and the curriculum includes such courses as the constitution, criminal law, civil law, law of legal procedure, international law and history of legal systems. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0117 GMT 14 Jul 79 OW]

FORUM HONORING ZOU TAOFEN--On 21 July the propaganda department of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee held a forum to mark the 35th anniversary of the death of Comrade Zou Taofen, an outstanding proletarian, theoretician and publisher. Present at the forum were Xia Zhengnong, secretary of the municipal party committee, and other responsible persons from the department concerned, including (Zhang Chengzhong), (Guan Jian) and (Wu Jian). Also present were over 40 people, including Comrade Shen Cuizhen, widow of Comrade Zuo Taofen; responsible comrades of the municipal cultural and publishing departments; and staff of Taofen Memorial Hall. The forum was presided over by Comrade Chen Yi, deputy secretary and director of the propaganda department of the municipal party committee. Comrade Shen Cuizhen made a report on Comrade Zou Taofen's militant and revolutionary life. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 24 Jul 79 OW]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL CPPCC MEETING--The Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee held a meeting to exchange study experiences on the afternoon of 1 August. The meeting was attended by over 1,000 CPPCC and NPC members who were in Shanghai, Shanghai people's representatives, Shanghai Municipal CPPCC members and other patriots in Shanghai. They happily exchanged their experiences in studying the documents of the second session of the Fifth NPC and the second session of the Fifth CPPCC. Several participants spoke, expressing their views on the change in class relations in China and on the necessity to learn from advanced countries. Zhang Chengzhong, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee and director of the municipal CCP committee's united front work department, also spoke. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Aug 79 OW]

XINJIANG PROPAGANDA CIRCULAR—Organization and propaganda departments of the Xinjiang regional party committee issued a circular on 5 July calling for promoting activities to learn from revolutionary martyr Zhang Zhixin. Comrade Zhang Zhixin was a cadre of the propaganda department of the Liaoning provincial party committee who ardently loved the party, the people and the great leader Chairman Mao. Before the Cultural Revolution, Comrade Zhang Zhixin launched resolute struggles against Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and their ilk who were then frantically engaged in usurping party and state power and cruelly persecuting veteran cadres. Zhang Zhixin was arrested in 1969 and was executed on 4 April 1975 by sworn followers of the "gang of four." The circular called on everyone to learn from Zhang Zhixin's resolute revolutionary spirit of being loyal to the party and the people and sacrificing her own life to defend the interests of the party and the people. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 9 Jul 79 OW]

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## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### URUMQI PLA UNITS HOLD STUDY CLASSES FOR CADRES

Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 7 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] According to a report from XINJIAN RIBAO, Urumqi PLA units have held study classes for army- and division-level cadres and propaganda cadres. The comrades attending the study classes conscientiously studied the report on the work of the government and the speeches made by Comrades Hua Guofeng and Ye Jianying to the army delegation during the second session of the Fifth NPC. They understand the principal contradiction at the present stage, the present situation and their tasks. They are determined to fight well the first battle in modernizing the army. During the study and discussion, principal leading comrades of the PLA units' party committees Wu Kehua, Wang Feng, Guo Linxiang and other comrades gave individual lectures and reports. A number of leading cadres of the PLA units also attended group discussions and led people to emancipate their minds, express their views and study theory hard with a close view to reality. The comrades enthusiastically discussed Comrade Hua Guofeng's theses on the class situation, the present situation and the principal contradiction at present in China. They have come to understand the following two points:

1. It is necessary to eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line peddled by Lin Biao and the gang of four, who tried to expand class struggle, and it is further necessary to uphold and develop the political situation characterized by stability and unity.
2. The party's work focus is being shifted to developing the four modernizations. This is essential to the development of objective laws. At present, when fundamental changes are taking place in China's class situation, and when class struggle is becoming less important, the major task of the dictatorship of the proletariat and of Communist Party members is to safeguard and lead the people in participating in manual labor and construction, and turn China into a powerful socialist nation with modernized agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology.

Comrade Guo Linxiang said: Readjustment must be made in all fields in PLA units. Our important and pressing task is to readjust well the leading groups at all levels, and solve problems of being "soft, lax and lazy." At present, particular attention must be paid to the shortage of cadres at and above regimental level.

He said: It is necessary to improve the party's and army's work style. Leading cadres at all levels, especially high-ranking leading cadres, must take the lead in observing the 12 criteria for inner party life and observe party discipline. It is essential to bring into full play the democratic style of work and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

He also said: To make revolution, one must make self-sacrifice. In fighting, one must dedicate oneself to the motherland. We must learn from the heroes who struck back in self-defense at the Sino-Vietnamese border and from the lofty spirit of Comrade Zhang Zhixin, and take roots and work hard in the border region.

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## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### GUANGDONG CRACKS HONG KONG IMMIGRATION FRAUD CASE

Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 3 Aug 79 HK

[Text] With the help of the masses, the public security organs in Guangdong recently cracked a major fraud case. The two criminals (Huang Duangsheng) and (Wang Huijing) seriously harmed the prestige of the PLA and the public security organs, pretending that by means of their contacts with leading comrades of the PLA and public security organs they could assist relatives of an overseas Chinese named (Dong) residing in Canada to carry out application procedures for entry into Hong Kong. They obtained by fraud 2 Hitachi 20 inch color TV sets, 3 Sanyo 4-speaker stereo cassette receivers, and 1 electronic calculating machine. The two criminals (Huang) and (Wang) paid no heed to state laws and committed serious crimes which had a very bad influence. With the approval of the procuratorate, they have been arrested and charged according to law. All the goods which they obtained by fraud have been taken from them.

After the provincial public security bureau cracked this case, the public security personnel clearly explained to (Dong) that although he was the victim of fraud, his actions were extremely wrong. It is absolutely impossible to follow such crooked ways in our socialist country. The personnel told him not to believe rumors but to trust that the people's government would deal with his relatives' application to enter Hong Kong in accordance with regulations.

This talk with the public security personnel had a great effect on (Dong). He said: "This is education for us in the fine qualities of socialism. I have already told my sisters to apply to go to Hong Kong by the proper procedures, not by crooked methods. After returning to Hong Kong and Canada, I will tell my relatives and friends not to listen to rumors which harm the prestige of the people's government."

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## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### TANKS NEGOTIATE IMPOSSIBLE ROADS TO BLAST PATH FOR INFANTRY

Beijing JIEFANGJUN WENYI [PLA Literature] in Chinese No 4, 1 Apr 79 pp 13-16

[Article by Cui Hingchang [1508 3163 2490]: "Notes on a 'Spearhead Platoon' of a Certain Tank Regiment"]

[Text] In military operations conducted in mountainous areas with high ridges and low valleys, it is difficult to deploy tanks to the maximum of their potential. Such terrain is most troublesome to tankers. They feel like a water buffalo in a water well, where to apply available power is futile.

There are, however, exceptions. "Boldness of execution stems from superior skill," and crack troops are skillful in combat. In the course of battle fought in the self-defense counterattack against the Vietnamese aggressors, the Second Platoon, Fourth Company, Second Battalion of a certain tank regiment, in coordination with the infantry, accomplished a break-through. They destroyed pillboxes, attacked tanks, assaulted fire power posts, and annihilated enemy soldiers. In combat, they were sharp-witted, flexible, brave and tenacious. For these reasons, all personnel and all tank crews in the platoon won individual combat recognition, and the platoon also earned collective recognition. All eight non-party members of the platoon joined the party on the frontline. They honored this young tank troop with a heroic war song.

At 0420 hours in the early morning of 17 February 1979, our border defense forces launched a counterattack against the Vietnamese aggressors. Suddenly, thousands of artillery pieces roared, shaking heaven and earth; thousands of tracers turned the pre-dawn darkness into daylight. The mountains on the Vietnamese side promptly became a sea of fire.

"Good fighting! Good fighting!"

"Hit hard! Let's see just how thick the hide of the 'third military power' is!"

On our side, at [border] marker 119 at Xuanjing [2038 0064] Commune, Jingxi [7231 6007], Guangxi, the 12 comrades in the fourth, fifth, and sixth tanks

who made up the "spearhead platoon" of a certain tank regiment watched the volcano-like eruption on the opposite side and broke into cheers and applause. That's right! The Vietnamese reactionary authorities have thrown in their lot with the Soviet revisionists, wantonly engaged in military aggression, have willingly become an "Asian Cuba," and have invaded our border areas hundreds of times to plunder property and to murder our combatants and compatriots. Shouldering the sacred mission of safeguarding the "four modernizations" of the motherland and her territorial integrity, the people's fighters have long regarded all this as unbearable! Now, the awaited time for counterattack had finally come. Our cadres and fighters are excited and elated. Together with the creeping artillery fire and infantry assault, earphones relay orders from deputy regimental commander Zhou [0719] of the forward CP:

"Qingdao number six, this is Guilin number five. The moment to punish the little hegemonist and to safeguard the 'four modernizations' and defend the motherland has come. You are ordered to attack at once!"

"Qingdao number six, roger," platoon leader Gao Jun [7559 6511] replies, as he closes the command hatch. He then tells tank number five in the front and tank number six in the rear: "Qingdao number seven and number eight, this is Qingdao number six. Forward!"

Like three angry chargers the roaring tanks kick up billowing smoke and dust. A column of iron-clad cavalry carrying armed infantry moves forward like a fire-breathing dragon behind the spearhead platoon.

Except for a 3-meter-wide country path there is no highway leading to the Vietnamese side at this breakthrough point. For years, this has been a path of friendly exchange between the people in the Sino-Vietnamese border area. However, it was not long before the reactionary Vietnamese authorities launched their anti-Chinese policy and changed the friendship path into a criminal approach for invading and attacking our troops and civilians in the border area. It is difficult and risky to operate the 2.86-meter-wide tanks along this 3-meter-wide winding mountain path. The heroic tankers fired by hatred, disregarded hardship and danger and moved forward in third gear to quickly punish the enemy.

At this time, the infantry detachment charged with the breakthrough makes contact with the enemy and opens fire. An infantry commander tells platoon leader Gao that an enemy pillbox on the mountain top ahead is obstructing our advancing infantry. He requests assistance to destroy it. The platoon leader promptly orders the tanks to speed up. Unexpectedly, the dirt path runs up a ridge 20 meters ahead of the tanks. While the ridge is not high, the slope is steep, about 35 degrees and tank number five twice fails to climb it. There is no other choice but to stay on this dirt path, which resembles a valley stream. The enemy pillbox continues to menace our comrades-in-arms. There is no other alternate path and time is pressing. What should we do?

Everyone is aware of the complications involved in rushing forward along such a mountain path barely wide enough for a tank. Our fighters, however, are even more conscious of the consequence of any delay on the road. In order to destroy the enemy pillbox and reduce casualties among their comrades-in-arms, all risks are ignored!

"Qingdao number seven. Roger!" With the reply of tank commander Ziming [0781 1311 2494], tank number five barks and rears up like a motorcycle in a cross country run to dash up the ridge. At this moment, tank driver Gan Jinan [3927 4949 0589] discovers a right-angle turn less than 20 meters ahead, and a large tree with its top sheared off by military fire. A stream runs by the large tree. Without skill and precision in tank operations, it would be very difficult to maneuver the tank through such a treacherous situation. Gan Jinan, however, quickly turns the tank around at the moment of reaching the top and continues to speed so as to maintain the tank momentum to move forward in a different direction. At the same time, the gunner traverses the gun to the right to avoid the large tree. They eventually pass this dangerous obstacle. Led by number five tank, tanks four and six also successfully pass this dangerous spot.

A string of tracer bullets fly toward the mountain ridge to the right of the dirt path, as the infantry pinpoints the target for the tankers. The view through the periscope shows a round concrete pillbox on the mountain ridge, divided into two sections, one exposed on the top and the other hidden beneath. The upper section has been destroyed by our infantry with rockets. From the hidden lower portion, two heavy machine guns are firing at our infantry and pinning them down.

"Gunner, gun to the right! Straight forward, target is the hidden concrete pillbox; get the range!"

With the platoon leader's orders, Peng Zigang [1756 1311 0474] operates the laser rangefinder and reports, "Range five four oh."

"Armor-piercing shell...Fire!"

A column of blue smoke erupts from the mountain ridge, and the enemy pillbox disappears. The pinned-down infantry rise all at once and swarms over the mountain top. This opening round of the counterattack steels the combat resolve of our troops to destroy the enemy. It also tolls the death knell for the Vietnamese aggressors.

The tank spearhead platoon continues to move forward along the dirt path. Suddenly, the infantry detachment penetrating ahead is again forced to pause. The reason is a mountain pass ahead where the yellowish red dirt path ends like a giant earthworm. The pass is no more than 40 meters wide, between a mountain ridge to the left and a steep cliff to the right. Straight ahead is another mountain ridge. The dirt path winds around the mountain ridge before it veers to the left. The enemy had constructed a stone machine gun nest to the left. There were also fire points in natural caves to the right

and dead ahead. Observing the situation, platoon leader Gao quickly orders the tanks to speed up. Since they are covering the infantry in the penetration operation, they must not let the enemy pin down our infantry. They must quickly clear the way for our infantry comrades to move forward. He promptly orders the machine guns of the three tanks to fire simultaneously at the three fire points. A burst of concentrated fire quickly silence the three enemy fire points. The infantry detachment promptly moves forward to clear the mountain pass of antitank explosives buried in the ground.

When the tanks move through the mountain pass, many combatants raise their thumbs to greet them, "Well done! Good shot!" "Perfect work!" This is not excessive praise. Perfection of skills, however, is not accomplished in a day. As the common saying goes, "a knife is sharpened on stone, and soldiers trained in hardship." It would be impossible to have the skills to defeat an enemy on the battlefield without prior diligent training in peacetime. In order to train for operations in mountainous areas, the leading comrades of this unit had led the tank drivers in mountain forests to practice climbing, turning, and negotiating through narrow paths. Sometimes, in order to increase difficulties of training, antitank trenches are collapsed to create soft earth at the bottom and a steep embankment ahead for the tanks to climb. Without skillful operating techniques, tanks would turn over while attempting to climb a wall. The unit leadership, however, has never abandoned realistic training because of risks involved. They say that "it would be impossible to train realistic battlefield skills without facing hardship and risks."

As the leadership is strict and demanding, the cadres and combatants are also conscientious and train diligently. Zhang Li [1728 0449], gunner of the number four tank, is well known for his press-loading capability. While it takes others 8 minutes to load 250 rounds for the machine gun, he uses only 5 minutes. How can he load so fast? the bark-like callous at the base of his right thumb provides the best answer.

In order to train themselves for combat skills and to fight in all weather conditions, our tankers made it a point to operate tanks under blazing sunlight in 42°C heat. That was a day when everyone perspired about two buckets of water!

Perhaps some comrades would say, "Damn! This training is too hard and shows a lack of care for the troops!" Combat drills, however, yield proof that to train troops in a strict manner is actually in the best interest of the troops. Only when peacetime training is strict will they be able to overcome the severities of combat. This is precisely the dialectics of the matter!

When the tank spearhead passed through the mountain pass and drove around the mountain, an open field appeared to the front. To the left of the road was a bamboo grove, and to the right a sugarcane field. There was a ridge some 500 to 600 meters in front at right angles to the road. Considering possible ambush in the groves on both sides, platoon leader Gao ordered the forward tank to scout and watch the mountain ridge while his tank and the number six tank behind him fired machine guns to probe the sugarcane field and the bamboo groves. Sure enough, once the machine guns opened up, there was a commotion in both places.



Obviously, the Vietnamese troops hidden there were scurrying around to dodge the machine gun fire. Observing the terrain and surface features of the mountains ahead, platoon leader Gao noticed that there was an opening about 30 to 40 meters wide between the grove and the field, with only small trees and knee-high scrub on top of the ridge, where scattered soldiers could easily be picked out. It was imperative that the enemy be cleared from both sides, otherwise they would present an enormous threat to our infantry in the rear, though it would be difficult to annihilate them on the spot. As he observed and thought, he formulated a plan to eliminate the enemy. Immediately, he ordered, "Qingdao number eight, increase fire, cease to intercept, pay attention to 'chasing the birds' up the ridge." He also commanded the lead tank: "Qingdao number seven, slow down. Don't engage the enemy coming out of the groves without my orders!"

The tanks moved forward slowly, while the machine guns fired individually at the bamboo groves and sugarcane field to drive the enemy out. Nearly 100 steel helmeted enemy soldiers ran from the growth on both sides like scattering ducks, dragging rifles and submachine guns, dashing toward the mountain ridge. Platoon leader Gao promptly ordered the tanks into a wedge formation and commanded: "Machine guns, annihilate the enemy scattering from the groves!"

The three hull machine guns opened fire simultaneously on the mountain slope, like a storm breaking over a plain and roared toward the mountain. The enemy escaping toward the mountain fell in droves. Damn, this is what the "heroes" of the "third military power" are like! All of a sudden, a rocket exploded on the ground near the platoon leader's tank. The commander of tank number six in the rear discovered an enemy soldier kneeling on the ground near the corner of a bamboo shack to the left of the mountain, training a rocket launcher on us. Unless he could be eliminated quickly, his second rocket may well hit out tanks. Tank commander Lin [2651] did not have time to report to his platoon leader. He promptly ordered his gunner to rotate the turret and fire the machine guns to eliminate the enemy at the bamboo shack.

"Qingdao number six, this Guilin number five," Deputy Regimental Commander Zhou calls in over the earphone, "you have done well. Alert, brave quick and fierce. You have lived up to the reputation of 'iron-clad cavalry and steel broad sword.' The upper echelons have decided to nominate you for commendation!"

"Qingdao number six. Roger. Will the leadership please rest assured that we guarantee fulfillment of our task of penetration." As he replied to the regimental commander, platoon leader Gao also thought that our assignment was to coordinate with the infantry to penetrate into (Banzhuang) [3803 8369] and (Banjun) [3803 0193] to cut off the enemy's line of retreat and to attack the enemy reinforcements. In order to fight for time, we should avoid excessive engagement with enemy stragglers. He therefore ordered the tanks to resume the advance. As tank number five started to move, it suddenly emitted a puff of white smoke and came to a halt.



"He's hit!" Platoon leader Gao was startled and immediately ordered tank number six to keep the enemy under observation. At the same time, he called, "Qingdao number seven, Qingdao number seven. This is Qingdao number six. How are you? Over!"

There was no response. The call was repeated twice, but there was still no reply. The white smoke from tank number five continued to rise. Lin Guangyou [2651 0342 0645], commander of tank number six then reported the discovery of a stationary tank camouflaged with tree branches on the mountain dead ahead. Obviously the number five tank had been hit by the enemy. Then, it also attempted sneak attacks against our tanks as they rounded the curve.

"Armor-piercing shell. Fire," platoon leader Gao gave the order with resolve of revenge for their comrades-in-arms. As our shell left the barrel, the enemy tank also began to belch smoke. "Fire another round." the platoon leader commanded.

At this time, the enemy stragglers running up the mountain saw the damage to our forward tank and started to turn around to fire at us, in a vain attempt to block the advance of our spearhead troops moving up. Platoon leader Gao decided to let the tanks move forward so as to wipe out the enemy in the front. As his tanks moved close to the right of the number five tank, the hull machine guns of number five tank suddenly came alive! Then, gunner Huang Cangliang [7806 0221 5328] abruptly emerged halfway out to turn the anti-aircraft machine gun on the enemy on the mountain. Next, the commanders hatch opened and tank commander Tang Zimin propped himself against it to fire his submachine gun. Following that, the driver's hatch opened and driver Gan Jinan exposed himself to throw hand grenades! Their faces caked with blood, with redoubled hatred and bravery, they used all usable weapons on their tank to wreak vengeance on the enemy.

Look! These are our fighters! This is the iron-clad cavalry and steel broad sword! The Chinese people are not to be bullied!

Platoon leader Gao excitedly reported this situation to Deputy Regimental Commander Zhou. The commander instructed, "The enemy remnants to the front will be mopped up by troops in the rear. Two more tanks will join the spearhead platoon. Grasp time and boldly penetrate. The enemy soon to be surrounded must not escape!"

Platoon leader Gao cast a glance of admiration at the comrades-in-arms of number five tank and then ordered, "Qingdao number four and number eight, this is number six. Maintain interval, keep a careful watch. Advance after me in fourth gear!"

"Understood," number four and number eight replied simultaneously.

The dirt path followed the mountain ridge and suddenly became a highway. The tanks accelerated and advanced. Like a sharp steel knife, our heroic tankers break through to the enemy rear.

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### BRIEFS

**JILIN MILITARY-CIVILIAN RELATIONS**—On the eve of the 52nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army, the Liaoyuan Municipal Armed Forces Department assigned special groups to industrial and mining enterprises, schools, offices and neighborhoods to examine how discipline was exercised by cadres and fighters in relation with the masses and to seek the masses' opinions in this regard. The party committee of the armed forces department decided to conduct educational lessons on learning from heroes and carrying forward revolutionary traditions among the cadres and fighters according to masses' opinions so as to further strengthen the unity between the military and civilians. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 1 Aug 79 SK]

**ZHEJIANG MILITARY DISTRICT**—Since late 1977 the Zhejiang Provincial Military District has instituted a system under which cadres have to pay the electricity bills for their own homes, which has greatly reduced power consumption. Formerly when electricity for cadres' homes was paid for by their organizations, some households used as much as 1,400 kilowatt-hours of electricity each year. As of the end of 1978, more than 4,800 kilowatt-hour meters had been installed in cadres' homes under the military district. A survey was recently made of 2,695 households, and 71 percent of the households used less than 4 kilowatt-hours of electricity per month. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 Aug 79 OW]

**ANHUI CADRES**—Hefei, 6 Aug—This April Anhui Province promulgated the "Regulations Governing the Use of Agrotechnical Cadres and the Question of Remuneration" (for trial use). The draft regulations note that agrotechnical cadres should enjoy treatment equal to that being given to administrative cadres and be promoted to leading positions based on their ability and personal character. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0414 GMT 6 Aug 79 OW]

**SHANDONG PLA TRAINS MILITIA**--The First Garrison Division of a Jinan PLA unit stationed on the Yellow Sea front at a certain off-shore island of Shandong has earnestly trained the local militia. It has constantly educated the militiamen in the need for preparedness against war and has trained them in military skills. The militia has made good records in artillery drills. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Aug 79 SK]

**GUANGDONG MILITARY AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR**--The Guangdong Provincial Military District recently issued a circular, calling on all its subordinate troops to carry forward the PLA's glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people, immediately and actively participate in local summer reaping and sowing work and contribute to reaping a bumper harvest of late rice. The circular said: While participating in local summer reaping and sowing work, all troops must actively publicize the spirit of the Third Plenum of the Party Central Committee and the spirit of the second session of the Fifth NPC among commune members. We must assist local areas in implementing various rural economic policies. The circular also called on people's armed forces departments at all levels to do well in the militia's ideological and political work and make full use of the militia's role in summer reaping and sowing. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Jun 79 HK]

**JILIN MODEL WORKERS**--Changchun, 6 Aug--Tang Aoqing, a noted chemist and president of Jilin University, has been honoured with the title of special-class model worker by the Jilin Provincial Revolutionary Committee. He is one of 43 advanced individuals awarded for their outstanding achievements in industry, communications, finance, trade, science, culture and education. In addition, 932 advanced workers and 157 model collectives have been cited by the province. Among the commended special-class individuals are leading members of factories and ordinary workers. One is Liu Ziyu, a party secretary who started out as a worker. He made China's first sileaceous earth insulation bricks, foam and aerated bricks and other building materials. Another is Hou Dewu, a worker in the dyeing mill under the Jilin chemical industry company, who evolved some 170 technical innovations and produced anti-rot materials for the industry. The 15 units awarded with the title of special class collective unit have become models for all trades in the province. One of them is a processing group of the Jilin chemical industry company whose production rose by 68 per cent annually between 1971 and 1978. Each of the 35 workers of this group last year created an output value of over 50,000 yuan. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 6 Aug 79 OW]

**HEROES REPORT GROUP IN JIANGSU**--All the members of the subgroup to Nanjing PLA units of the reporting group of the combat heroes and model fighters of the Chinese frontier forces in defensive counterattack against Vietnam visited the Huaihai campaign memorial hall on the morning of 14 July. They were accompanied by responsible persons of the PLA units stationed in Xuzhou and of the departments concerned. They paid their respect in silence and presented wreath to the martyrs of the campaign in the martyrs' hall. They then visited all the campaign displays in the various exhibition rooms [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jul 79 OW]

HEILONGJIANG WELCOMES HEROES--A group of heroes who took part in the self-defense counterattacks against Vietnam left Daqing for Qiqihar on 28 July. It was seen off by over 2,000 cadres and workers, including Chen Liemin, vice minister of petroleum industry, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee, secretary and chairman of the Daqing oilfield party and revolutionary committee, and first political commissar of the Daqing armed forces department, upon its arrival in Daqing and departure from there. During its 2-day stay in Daqing, over 140,000 persons, including Daqing party and government cadres, PLA commanders and fighters stationed there, militiamen, workers, public security cadres, teachers and students gathered on four different occasions to hear the group report its heroic deeds in Vietnam. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Jul 79 OW]

HEROES' GROUP VISITS SUZHOU--A nine-member subgroup of the reporting group of combat heroes and model fighters from the self-defense counterattack in the Sino-Vietnamese border made six reports in Suzhou Municipality on 26 and 27 July. Some 11,000 armymen and people listened to their reports on the patriotism and revolutionary heroism displayed by the PLA men during the counterattack. These who listened to their first report included responsible comrades of PLA units stations in the area, the Suzhou military subdistrict, the Suzhou Prefectural CCP Committee and administrative office, and the Suzhou Municipal CCP Committee and Revolutionary Committee. On the evening of 26 July, the Suzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee organized a garden party, at which the combat heroes met with about 500 local armymen and people. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jul 79 OW]

CSO: 4005



## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### PERFECT THE LEGAL SYSTEM, SAFEGUARD DEMOCRACY

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jun 79 p 4

[Article by Xin Deli [6580 1795 4539] and Li Haiqing [2621 3189 1987]]

[Excerpts] A communique issued during the Third Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the CCP 11th Congress pointed out that "in order to safeguard the people's democracy we must enhance the socialist legal system, systematize democracy and integrate it with the law, enable this system and its laws to possess stability, continuity and maximum authoritativeness, and work to see that the law will be dependable, compliance with it certain, enforcement of it strict, and violation of it always a cause for thorough investigation." What does systematizing democracy and integrating it with the law mean? It means establishing a definite form for the system and its laws, with the factors involved in such validation being the people's democratic rights, the exercise of said democratic rights, and the avoidance of infringement upon the democratic rights of others during the exercise of one's own rights. Whoever infringes upon the democratic rights of the people will be punished according to law. In this way only will people be guaranteed freedom of speech, the right to criticize bureaucracy, the right to resist special privilege, and the power to struggle against all kinds of illegal activities and breaches of discipline. Moreover, this system of laws which guarantees democracy is stable. Policy is consistent, not subject to frequent and unpredictable change. The system has continuity; its laws are applied to all in the same way. The task of altering laws must be undertaken by the people's own representative organizations, and must be done through legal procedures. The system has the maximum authoritativeness; people rely on the laws and comply with them. Enforcement is strict; violations do not escape investigation. It is possible to establish such a system. We can encourage democracy in an orderly way, follow standards in safeguarding proper democratic rights, check and prevent abuses of democratic rights through judgment according to law, and avail ourselves of legal criteria in penalizing those who violate democratic rights.

The adoption of a fundamental law will not alone be sufficient to perfect the legal system and safeguard democracy. We must also formulate and enact specific, concrete statutes to ensure that democratic principles set forth in the fundamental law are actually put into effect. We must not only adopt substantive laws; we also need to formulate legal procedures for guaranteeing that



the people's democratic rights are neither wantonly infringed upon nor arbitrarily stripped away. For example, Article 47 of our national Constitution clearly states: "Neither the personal freedom nor the residences of citizens shall be violated." This is an essential aspect of citizens' democratic rights. However, this constitutional provision by itself will not be enough to enable this fundamental democratic right of citizens to be realized. The safeguarding of this right requires a complete legal system. We urgently need to formulate and enact penal codes, civil laws, statutes governing criminal suits and civil actions, and related types of laws, as well as regulations covering arrest and detention procedures, in order to further guarantee that the people's democratic rights set forth in the Constitution will be safeguarded by a perfected legal system, and that punishment meted out to criminals will be precisely delineated.

Furthermore, in order to safeguard the various democratic rights enjoyed by the masses with respect to politics, economics and culture, we must strengthen and perfect the systems which correspond to these rights. For example, in order to guarantee that all men will be equal in the eyes of the law, that no person will be granted special privileges transcending the law, we must, as far as the interrelationship between public security organs, prosecution organs and people's courts is concerned, strengthen and perfect a system which emphasizes working in coordination and mutual conditioning. When the public security organ in charge of investigating and solving a case wants to arrest a person, it shall be required to secure the prior approval of the prosecutor's office; when seeking punishment of an offender according to law, the prosecution organ shall be required to bring an action in a people's court; the process of trial shall take place in court, and the decision to punish or not shall be based on law. It is necessary that checks be made at each level with respect to these three procedural principles, so that determinations such as whether or not the facts are clear, whether or not the acts committed constitute a crime, whether or not the nature of a crime has been accurately established, whether or not the penalty assessed is appropriate, and so forth, can be made. Errors must be corrected. As further examples, we must reinstate and expand the system in which trials are public and representatives of the masses serve on juries, so as to safeguard the right of the people to participate in the management of judicial organs; restore and strengthen the defense system in order to guarantee the system of the court of second instance being the court of last instance in an effort to ensure that cases are put together well, that they strike the enemy accurately and protect the people; and so on. We shall proceed on the basis of reality, summarize experiences, establish as quickly as possible a concrete system, systematize democracy, and give it a set of laws.

It is thus clear that the purpose of perfecting the legal system is precisely to safeguard democracy. The legal system must have democracy as its foundation, and democracy needs the protection afforded by the legal system. The stronger the legal system is, the safer democracy will be. To talk about either one without the other would be to break away from the path of socialism. Such a course could lead to fascist dictatorship.

Precisely because of this we say that to regard the promotion of democracy as the pursuit of unrestricted democracy is wrong. People's democracy is democracy under centralized guidance. Under no circumstances does it mean that people may do whatever they wish to do. To depart from the socialist legal system, turn aside from the basic interests of the country and the people, deviate from safeguarding normal procedure in production, upholding sequence of work and defending public order, and prattle about "democracy" and "freedom" to the point that one's own concepts concerning these ideas interfere with democracy and freedom for others, is in essence extreme democratization and anarchism. We most certainly cannot allow such a trend of thought to run its course. Those who have been influenced by this kind of thinking will receive education and guidance; investigations will reveal responsibility for crimes, and those who have no regard for the public interest, who persist in being unreasonable or commit crimes, will be punished according to law.

In short, perfecting the legal system and safeguarding democracy are correspondent. As socialist revolution and construction proceed, we are gradually expanding democracy and moving step by step toward completion of the legal system as well. With a complete legal system safeguarding ample democracy, our revolutionary undertakings will thrive more and more.

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CSO: 4005

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### CADRE VIOLATIONS OF CCP RURAL POLICY CRITICIZED

#### Hebei Watermelon Incident Cited

Beijing XINHUA in English 0202 GMT 1 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 1 Aug (XINHUA)--Two articles in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY say that many readers have written to the paper's editorial board criticizing the conduct of commune cadres who violated the Chinese Communist Party's rural policy, as reported in the paper on July 27.

Zhang Wupu and Guo Weizhong, secretary and deputy-secretary of the party committee of the Liucun People's Commune, forced a production brigade under the commune to destroy two hectares of ripening water-melon crop in June this year, according to the July 27 report. This caused the brigade a loss of 10,000 yuan, averaging 75 yuan for every peasant household there. It was a serious violation of the party's rural policies, which give production brigades and production teams the right to determine the acreage of their crops and other matters of management, provided that they fulfill state production targets.

On July 21, the Communist Party Committee of Zhengding County issued a notice ordering Zhang Wupu and Guo Weizhong to make self-criticisms to other local cadres and peasants. The notice said that the county would handle the case after the self-criticisms were made and that the commune should compensate the brigade for its loss.

Since the case was reported in the PEOPLE'S DAILY, many readers have written to the paper voicing their indignation and demanding serious treatment of the case. Many readers' letters point out that the case shows that the poisonous influence of the ultra-left line of Lin Biao and the gang of four has not yet been eradicated, and that some cadres have not changed their bureaucratic style of work and often issue orders which do not correspond to actual situations.

A letter from Li Rong of Hebei Province expresses astonishment that such things continue to happen, only half a year after the party's rural policies were affirmed at the third plenary session of the Eleventh Party Central Committee. He said that the case must be seriously handled, in order to eliminate the influence of Lin Biao and the gang

of four, to carry forward the party's fine style of work, to ease the indignation of the people, to help the "bureaucrats" rectify their mistakes and to encourage the peasants' enthusiasm for production.

Another letter says that when Wu Sinfa, secretary of the party branch of the Nanzhuang Production Brigade at the Liucun Commune was destroying the water-melon crop under orders from above, Wu Sinfa's father reproached him and hurled a brick at him. The letter says: "I applaud this act of brick-hurling. The brick was hurled not only at his son but at all those bureaucratic officials who issued wrong orders subjectively, in disregard of reality." The letter says that such bricks will fall upon all those who do things in violation of the policies of the party Central Committee and along the lines of the gang of four.

Many letters suggest that good cadres who are models in carrying out the party's policies should be promoted, while cadres who go against the policies at will and like to get things done by compulsion must be criticized and educated; and those who seriously violate the policies should be punished by the law and party discipline.

#### Two Jurists Demand Punishment

Beijing XINHUA in English 0237 GMT 3 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 3 Aug (XINHUA)--Two jurists in Beijing have insisted that two rural cadres in Hebei Province, north China, who seriously infringed the peasants' legitimate interests be brought to justice.

The case, which has been much discussed here, was first reported in the PEOPLE'S DAILY on July 27. It involves the secretary and deputy secretary of a commune party committee in Zhengding County who compelled a brigade of the commune to destroy two hectares of ripening water-melons in June this year.

They insisted that growing water-melons was a capitalist practice despite the fact that the brigade had already fulfilled the state targets for planting cotton and cereal crops. They ordered the brigade to destroy the melons on pain of severe penalty, thus causing the brigade a loss of 10,000 yuan.

Jin Mosheng, a leading member of the editorial board of the journal LAW RESEARCH, and Qi Shan, a teacher at the Central Cadre School of Politics and Law, said that the offenders should be punished by law and should pay for the economic loss they had caused.

Quoting from party directives and legal documents, the two jurists said in a joint statement that the brigade was neither violating party policy nor going against the law in growing water-melons.

According to China's national policy, people's communes and their subdivisions have the right to grow any kind of crops according to local conditions, provided they adhere to the principles of socialism, abide by the law and accept the government's guidance in agricultural production.

China's Constitution, the jurists said, explicitly stipulates that government cadres must observe the constitution and the law and correctly carry out the party's policies, and that no one is allowed to undermine the social or economic order or damage the people's interests.

Jin Mosheng and Qi Shan also drew attention to the provisions in the new criminal and procedural laws, according to which the right of person, democratic rights and other rights of citizens shall be protected against unlawful infringement by any person or institution. The laws also provide that, in serious cases of unlawful infringement, those directly responsible shall be subject to criminal sanction.

Basing themselves on the constitution, the law and the party's policies, the two jurists concluded that the two rural party secretaries should be dealt with according to law and punished.

CSO: 4020



## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### DEVELOPMENTS IN ARTISTIC, LITERARY CREATIONS DISCUSSED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jun 79 pp 1, 3

[Article by JIEFANG RIBAO commentator: "Continue To Emancipate Our Minds and Bring About Prosperity in Arts and Literature"]

[Excerpts] Recently, the propaganda department of the Chinese Communist Shanghai municipal committee held a conference in which it exposed and criticized Lin Biao and the "gang of four's" crimes of suffocating revolutionary literary and artistic works and persecuting writers and artists, announced that it had rehabilitated a large number of works and writers who had been falsely criticized in the past, and moved a step further in implementing the party's literary and artistic policy. Literary and art circles were overjoyed and so were the people. This is the triumphant result of the thorough criticism by a great number of Shanghai writers and artists of the literary and artistic black line dictatorship and Lin Biao and the "gang of four's" ultra-right literary and artistic line. It is also an important sign of the liberation of the mind on the Shanghai literary front, the restoration of order, and ever improving trends.

In the 2 years since the smashing of the "gang of four," a radical change has taken place on Shanghai's literary and artistic front, as on all other fronts. Now that the various spiritual shackles imposed on the great number of writers and artists by the "gang of four" have been smashed, and all the restricted zones set up by them have been broken through, the thinking of writers and artists is free and lively as never before. While the "gang of four" was running wild, this could not be written, that could not be performed. For "800 million people there were eight plays," an "While my flowers bloomed, a hundred flowers were killed." Now creation flourishes, a hundred flowers vie in beauty, and from books to journals, from the stage to the screen, the flowers are as abundant as on a tapestry. The ranks of writers and artists have suffered harsh discipline and tests. Old writers and performers who had been deprived on their writing and performing rights for a long time radiate vitality, and a generation of new people is continuously emerging and growing vigorously. We must make full account of this pleasant trend on the literary and artistic front.

Some comrades, on seeing the recent period during which the sphere of literary and artistic creation produced works of exposure, and, on the stage, a relatively large number of traditional plays have been performed, express differing opinions on some of the problems of the theory of literature and art, considering that the trend on the literary and artistic front is not good, even considering that "liberation of the mind has gone too far," and "the hundred blooms have all turned rotten." This view is totally wrong. Lin Biao and the "gang of four," during the 10 years of their outrages, created so many unjust, false and mistaken cases, and so many tragedies of lifelong separations and family breakups. After the "gang of four" was smashed, when people recalled the bitter experiences and were filled with hate, how could literary and artistic works not expose and show this? Furthermore, the great majority of these works, at the same time that they exposed the crimes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," depicted the heroic characters of the proletariat who dared to fight. They did not purely expose the darkness but extolled the light and were full of confidence in the future. Such works do not make men disheartened and pessimistic, but rather make them hate Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and further strengthen the belief that to establish socialism these scoundrels must be eradicated.

Along with the shift in emphasis of the work of the entire party, the entire nation is wholeheartedly rushing toward the four modernizations, and the party and the people have greater expectations of, and have made higher demands on, writers and artists. First, the four basic principles must be maintained and the mind must continually be liberated. At present some comrades in literary and artistic circles have set the maintaining of the four basic principles against the continual liberation of the mind, considering that in maintaining the four basic principles one cannot emphasize the continual liberation of the mind and in continually liberating the mind one cannot emphasize maintaining the four basic principles. This view is incorrect. Maintaining the four basic principles and liberating the mind are not in opposition, but rather are mutually complementary and supplementary. Our proletarian art and literature serve socialism, the great masses of the people, and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. If we want to serve well, we must, of course, maintain the four basic principles. If, in speaking of liberating the mind, we depart from the four basic principles, then the correct political orientation can be lost and our literary and artistic affairs will end up on the wrong road. But if at the same time the mind is not liberated and the spiritual shackles imposed on writers and artists by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" are not smashed, if all the prohibitions and restricted zones they set up are not broken through, if the literary path is not opened wide, and if no one dares new breakthroughs in literature and the arts, then one cannot begin to speak of maintaining the four basic principles or the prosperity of literature and the arts.

Some comrades in literary and artistic circles, as soon as they hear that the four basic principles are being emphasized, think there will be "restraint." Others are worried about whether another anti-rightist group will come along

and their hearts "tremble in advance." We feel that there is no basis for such worries. Our party has always advocated the policy of "loosening" and opposed the policy of "restraining." Comrade Mao Zedong clearly stated: "Is it to be 'loosen' or 'restrain?' This is a policy question. A hundred flowers all blooming, a hundred masters contending, is a basic and at the same time a long-term policy, not a temporary one." Comrade Mao Zedong also said, "'Loosening' is to let go and allow everyone to speak his opinion, let men dare to speak up, criticize and argue. 'Restraining' is not allowing people to voice different opinions or express false opinions, and if they do, 'beating them to death,'" "We choose the policy of loosening because this is beneficial to the policy of national consolidation and cultural development." We will steadfastly implement the policy of "loosening," maintain the development of normal criticism and self-criticism, and firmly carry out "the three nots" of not grasping whips, not pinning on hats and not beating. If we want to have plenty of room to bring about the prosperity of literature and the arts, the key is still, under the premise of maintaining the four basic principles, to continue to liberate the mind. On this point we must hold firm.

We feel that to adapt to the new trends and make new contributions toward the great historical changes, we must actively devote ourselves to the great struggle for the realization of the four modernizations and become agitators and progressive groups for the four modernizations and reconstruction. Socialist art and literature should always stress the reflection of the life of a socialist society. At the same time, as for the negative factors still existing in actual life which impede the four modernizations and reconstruction, such as bureaucratism, sticking to the old ways, extravagance and waste, irresponsibility, special privileges, anarchism and bourgeois cliquishness, as well as the old ways of thinking, styles, things, and the lingering poison left by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," our literature and arts should try to expose and criticize them. Criticizing and exposing the lingering poison of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and all the various negative phenomena in our lives which obstruct the four modernizations and reconstruction is an important aspect of the role of struggle of proletarian art and literature.

Our writers and artists apply their gifts to reflect the four modernizations and reconstruction, and the rich, colorful life of the socialist age. This is the first theme of our literary and artistic creation and the first aspect of our demand for great accomplishments from the vast number of writers and artists.

However, the "first one" is not "the only one." Some comrades, the moment they hear it mentioned that literature and art must serve the four modernizations and reconstruction, consider it narrowly to mean that one can only write, perform and paint about the four modernizations. This is a misconception. Subject matter for literary and artistic creation and the scope of literature and art serving the four modernizations and reconstruction are all broad and unlimited. Creation has no restricted zones; writers have stands. As long as our writers and artists take the correct stand of maintaining the four

basic principles, no matter what they write or what materials they use, it can all be revolutionary literature and art. All works which can help people understand life and history, cultivate noble sentiments, mold men's temperaments, provide healthy enjoyment, and enrich people's spiritual lives benefit the four modernizations and are necessary for the people. For literature and art to serve the four modernizations, besides the fact that they should emphasize the reflection of life in a socialist revolutionary age and directly describe the four modernizations and reconstruction, the reflection of life in our democratic revolutionary age should also be a very important topic. Our new, surging democratic revolution is a part of our party leadership which belongs to the world proletarian socialist revolution. To reflect the life of revolutionary war and the fighting achievements of millions of people of this age is what the broad masses of the people ardently expect, and is the glorious task of revolutionary writers. Reflecting the history of revolutionary struggle since the founding of our party and vigorously portraying our revolutionaries of the older generation is especially of great significance in carrying out revolutionary and traditional education, encouraging today's youth and our descendants to contemplate the meaning of the revolution, and working hard at the four modernizations and socialism. Since the reflection of democratic revolution in literature and art should also include the reflection of the life of struggle of the old democratic revolution, the spirit of resistance in our people's unwilling submission to imperialism and its running dogs and the struggles, sacrifices and epic deeds of many outstanding figures, these too should take their proper place in our literature and arts.

Literary and artistic works on ancient historical subjects need only accurately reflect the life and struggles of history to enrich people's historical knowledge, elevate our people's self-respect, increase our patriotic fervor, and arouse us to vigorously strive to establish socialism and the four modernizations. They then possess the important significance of using the past to serve the present, and all constitute revolutionary art and literature which can serve the four modernizations and reconstruction. Historical subjects should be a vast domain in which our writers and artists can play outstanding roles. Thus, there is much room to do things and the subject matter; the horizons and the approaches must be widened. Once thinking is widened, a broad path for literature and art to serve the four modernizations and reconstruction will be opened up.

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## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### INSTITUTIONS, SCHOLARS CONDUCT RESEARCH ON RELIGION

Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 2 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 2 Aug (XINHUA)--Histories of Buddhism and Islam in China, Indian Buddhism, relations between Buddhists in China and other lands, and an outline history of Christianity are some of the subjects being studied by Chinese institutions of research on religion and by individual scholars concerned. The Koran is being retranslated into Chinese, and the Chinese edition of the Bible revised.

Research into religion, which in China falls into the category of philosophy and the social sciences, stopped for a time during the period when Lin Biao and the gang of four were in power, but was revived last year.

Premier Hua Guofeng listed research into religion as a branch of study that should be actively pursued, in his report on the work of the government to the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress in February 1978.

At the National Conference on Research Into Religion held in February 1979 in Kunming, among the papers presented were "The Origin of Mahayana," "Beginnings of the Theology of Primitive Christianity," "Jesus in History," and "The Historical Background to the Emergence of Islam." These papers have helped to give an impetus to the new research on religion.

China is a multi-national and multi-religious country. The three great world religions--Buddhism, Christianity and Islam--have a long history in China.

As one aspect of ideology, religion has exerted a great influence on China's political, economic, cultural and social life. It has also influenced relations among the nationalities, as well as cultural contacts with foreign countries.



The religious beliefs and normal religious activities of the Chinese people are protected by law. Article 46 of China's Constitution stipulates that "citizens of China enjoy freedom to believe in religion."

The late Chairman Mao Zedong and the late Premier Zhou Enlai were much interested in research on religion. With Premier Zhou Enlai's approval, the Institute of Research on World Religions was set up in 1964, and its main tasks were to study the theory, history and scriptures of various world religions, as well as the existing state of religions in China and other countries, and to collect relevant data, train personnel and publish the magazine RESEARCH ON WORLD RELIGIONS.

A meeting to plan research into religions, held in April 1978, worked out a draft programme for research on religion for the period 1979-1985.

Departments of social sciences and some institutes of higher learning are setting up research organizations in this area.

An Institute of Research Into Religion was set up in January 1979 at Nanjing University. The predecessor of the institute was the well-known Nanking Union Theological Seminary. Most of the researchers at the institute are persons from religious circles, and they are mainly engaged in research on Christianity. The institute is to enroll post-graduates.

At present, researchers are busy revising the Chinese edition of the Bible, reviewing the history of Christian ideology and preparing a compendium of Western religious references and translations of selected works of Christianity.

The Institute of Research on Religion of the Xinjiang Academy of Social Sciences is mainly engaged in research on Islam. Similar organizations are to be formed in Shanghai, Yunnan, Gansu, Sichuan and other places.

The Institute of Research on World Religions enrolled more than 20 post-graduates last year. Other institutes will also take on graduate students. As part of their work, the institutes will promote social investigation, send advanced students abroad and invite foreign experts to give lectures in China to train personnel in research on religious matters.

The philosophy department at Beijing University has given a lecture on religion once a month since March this year. Subjects have included fundamentals of religion, the three great world religions, and Daoism, a religion which originated in China. Other institutes of higher learning will offer similar courses.

China has started to send scholars and religious groups to study abroad and will continue to do so in order to strengthen friendly contacts and academic exchanges with religious circles abroad.

A Chinese delegation will attend the Third Assembly of the World Conference on Religion and Peace scheduled to take place in the United States at Princeton, New Jersey, from August 29 through September 7. Another Chinese delegation will attend the 13th Session of Academic Discussions on Islam which is to be held in Algeria in August this year. At the same time, China will send an Islamic delegation on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

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## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### NINGXIA HUI REGION REOPENS MUSLIM MOSQUES

Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 3 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Yinchuan, 3 Aug (XINHUA)--The Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region in northwest China is reopening its 158 Moslem mosques.

These religious centres, which were damaged to varying degrees in the past few years, are being repaired with government funds. Among them are the famous mosque in Yinchuan City and the 800-year-old mosque in Tongxin County.

Members of the Hui minority nationality constitute one-third of Ningxia's population. Most are Moslems.

An Islamic Association was set up in the region in 1964. At a meeting on July 11 this year, the second committee of the association held its first session and passed the following resolutions according to China's Constitution:

1. People in religious circles must further develop the glorious tradition of loving the country and abiding by the law. They must unite with all their followers and, along with all nationalities in the region, make contributions to the socialist modernization of the motherland and the prosperity of the region.
2. Normal religious practices such as fasts, worship and other services must be respected and protected.
3. Each person has the right to profess or not to profess a religion, without intervention and discrimination.
4. Clerics should respect the will of the masses in conducting religious services.
5. Religious institutions should be thrifty and oppose extravagance and waste.

The 113 imams attending the association's second committee meeting elected a Standing Committee, with Imam Jin Fengshan as chairman.

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### MINORITY INTELLECTUALS IN XINJIANG PROMOTED

Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 4 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Urumqi, 4 Aug (XINHUA)--More than 250 intellectuals of various minority nationalities in northwest China's Xinjiang (Sinkiang) region have been promoted to posts of associate professors, lecturers, deputy chief engineers, engineers, associate research fellows, resident doctors, agronomists and stockbreeding technicians in the past year or so.

Group after group of intellectuals in various parts of the country have been promoted for outstanding work in their fields since the closing of the National Science Conference in March last year, which called for giving appropriate assignments to intellectuals on the merit of their achievements.

Those promoted in Xinjiang are of Uygur, Kazak, Hui, Mongolian, Xibo, Manchu, Uzbek and Tartar nationalities. Most graduated from colleges in the 1950's and early 1960's. They have rich experience in practical work and theoretical knowledge. Some had their academic and technical papers and books published.

There are 12 minority nationalities in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. Before liberation there was only one college in the whole region, equivalent to the level of a secondary technical school, with an enrollment of only 200. Some of the minority nationalities in Xinjiang did not even have their own middle schools.

After liberation, the regional people's government set up 10 institutions of higher learning with many specialties for the minority people of Xinjiang.

Mijiti Hudbardi, a teacher in the geography department at Xinjiang University, is one of those promoted to the post of associate professor. Since 1956 he has taught biology, chemistry, natural geography and geographical botany and has written scientific papers. He specializes in the study of plant taxonomy.

A newly-promoted lecturer at Xinjiang University, Sultan Jiangbulati of Kazak nationality, graduated from Xinjiang College in 1956 and then studied at a teachers' university in the hinterland.

Suker Khan is one of the first generation of women physicians of Uygur nationality. She works as resident doctor at the hospital attached to the Xinjiang Medical College. Born into a poor peasant family, she could not afford to go to school before liberation, but after liberation, she went through primary and secondary school and then to the Central Institute for Nationalities in Beijing, before she studied medicine.

In the old days, some 90 per cent of the Kazak people were illiterate. Today they have their own college lecturers, agronomists and stock-breeding technicians. Even the smaller nationalities in Xinjiang, Uzbek, Tartar and Xibo, have their first generations of lecturers, engineers and physicians.

CSO: 4020



## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### SHANGHAI HOSTS JAPANESE BOOK EXHIBITION

Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 6 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 6 Aug (XINHUA)--An exhibition of Japanese books opened at the Shanghai Exhibition Hall today.

On display are over 26,000 books in a dozen categories which have been published in Japan during the past two years. They include books on science and technology, medicine, art and the humanities and children's readers and textbooks. Library equipment and audio-visual aids are also on display.

This is the first such large exhibition of foreign books ever held in China.

An opening ceremony was held this morning. Yang Shifa, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and Yuziyo Iwanami, a representative from Japanese publishing circles, cut the ribbon.

The exhibition drew many scientists, teachers, doctors, engineers, technicians, literary and art workers and people from publishing circles today.

Ma Feihai, director of the Shanghai Publication Administration Bureau, told XINHUA: "The exhibition is very rich in content. The levels of book binding and printing are very high. The books' designs have a national flavour, and the books are illustrated with a great variety of excellent pictures. We should learn from them."

The exhibition is jointly sponsored by the China Book Import Corporation, the Japan Committee for the Promotion of Books Exhibitions and a municipal office in charge of the show. It will run for 20 days.

CSO: 4020

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### HUNAN STATION CALLS FOR DOING WELL IN TAX WORK

Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Aug 79 HK

[Station contributing commentator's short commentary: "Firmly and Properly Grasp Tax Work and Accumulate More Funds for the Four Modernizations"]

[Excerpts] Tax revenue work is an important method of the state for collecting funds and also an economic means for regulating production and consumption. Under the leadership of the party committees at all levels, tax departments must endeavor to do well in tax work to guarantee the timely and secure replenishment of the national treasury with tax payments and accumulate more funds for the four modernizations.

However, an erroneous trend of running affairs at variance with tax laws and willfully practicing tax reductions or tax exemptions has appeared in a few places and units in the recent period. The moment developing production is mentioned, some places and departments immediately start harboring designs on tax revenue, asking the tax departments to collect less or no taxes. Some reduce or waive taxes in response to a single sentence uttered by a leading person. Some have misappropriated state tax revenue for a long time. Instances of making life difficult for tax cadres, threatening, abusing, surrounding, attacking and beating them have even occurred in some places. All these things cause very great difficulties for revenue work.

It should be emphatically pointed out that the state's tax decrees were enacted according to the party's guidelines and policies. In line with the state's economic policy, different tax categories and tax rates were formulated. Through such measures as tax increases, reductions and exemptions, it is possible to effectively regulate production and consumption as well as promote the planned and proportioned development of the national economy. Especially under the circumstances of readjusting the national economy, it is even more necessary to employ the most appropriate and effective economic means to directly tackle the income distribution and cost management of enterprises and to strengthen their economic accounting in order to pursue the best economic results. If we

only pay attention to the production needs of our own localities and units and hence fail to carry out unified tax laws and stipulations, then we are bound to weaken our tax system, bring about contradictions in terms of tax burdens among different localities and trades, and diversify the state's construction funds. Since these are all detrimental to the development of production, it is necessary to intensify people's ideas and understanding of the legality of the tax system.

This is the first year since shifting the whole country's work emphasis. The firm and proper grasping of our current tax work as well as the fulfillment and overfulfillment of this year's fiscal tasks both play an important role in implementing the policy of readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving the national economy. Party committees must earnestly strengthen leadership over tax work, energetically support tax departments to unfold their work and study to solve existing tax work problems. By paying taxes sufficiently and at the right time, enterprises and units must regard the payment of taxes as required by law as an obligation they should perform in accumulating more funds for the state.

CS0: 4005

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### FIFTH HEILONGJIANG PROVINCIAL WOMEN'S CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

#### Work Report Presented

Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Aug 79 OW

[Report on the 29 July work report of Wu Lintao at the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial Women's Congress on behalf of the Fourth Provincial Women's Federation Executive Committee: "Keep the Overall Situation in Mind, Live a Simple Life, Wage Hard Struggles and Hold Up Half the Sky in Socialist Modernization"]

[Excerpts] In her report, Comrade Wu Lintao first cited a great deal of evidence to demonstrate the excellent situation in the women's movement. She then pointed out: In our province, the present task of the women's movement is to engage women of all nationalities of Heilongjiang in a vigorous effort to earnestly implement the guidelines of the third plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the second plenary session of the Fifth NPC. They should carry out the lofty missions of the women's movement in the new period laid down by the Fourth National Women's Congress, keep to the four basic principles, energetically participate in the movement to increase production and practice economy, keep the motherland in mind, live a simple life, wage hard struggles, fully generate their socialist enthusiasm and make fresh contributions to the four modernizations and the complete liberation of women.

In her report, Comrade Wu Lintao emphatically pointed out: It is necessary to properly handle marital and family problems in light of socialist thinking, pay close attention to the evil trend characteristic of the old ideas, culture, customs and habits, strike blows at the evil influence of feudalism and capitalism, safeguard the socialist legal system, protect women's rights and interests, and foster a proletarian viewpoint toward marriage and communist ethics. It is necessary to resolutely resist the influence of bourgeois ideas and way of life, vigorously launch an education and propaganda campaign on dialectic materialism, publicize atheism, combat idealism and resolutely stop all feudal and superstitious activities.

Women cadres and masses of the province should conscientiously study Marxist-Leninist works and works by Chairman Mao, continue to emancipate their thinking, do away with ideological frigidity or semifrigidity and unfold activities to learn from martyr Zhang Zhixin.

#### Congress Ends

Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] The Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial Women's Congress ended successfully on 3 August. The closing ceremony was held at the provincial exhibition hall. Executive Chairman (Wang Heqin) declared the ceremony opened at 1400. Attending the closing ceremony were Li Lian and Chen Yuanzhi, leading comrades of the Heilongjiang provincial party and revolutionary committees. Present were also responsible comrades from all provincial level departments, commissions and offices, the provincial military district, PLA units stationed in Heilongjiang, the provincial Federation of Trade Unions and the provincial CYL committee.

The congress publicly commended 1,274 "3 August Red-Banner Pacesetters" and 226 "3 August Red-Banner Units" who distinguished themselves in the efforts to achieve socialist modernization.

On behalf of the newly elected Executive Committee of the Fifth Provincial Women's Federation, Comrade Wu Lintao extended warm greetings and a lofty salute to the "3 August Red-Banner Pacesetters" and "3 August Red-Banner Units." She called on the women of all walks of life in Heilongjiang to launch an emulation campaign to learn from these outstanding pacesetters and units.

Comrade Wu Lintao said: [begin recording] The very purpose of launching an emulation campaign to learn from the "3 August Red-Banner Pacesetters" and "3 August Red-Banner Units" is to help the masses of women in shifting the focus of their attention to the struggle to achieve the four modernizations. Launching such an emulation campaign will also help the masses of women to obtain a correct understanding of the political line, strive for the four modernizations, resolutely uphold the four fundamental principles, give full play to democracy and strengthen the legal system. At present, we must regard the emulation campaign and other activities to learn from the red-banner pacesetters and units as an important part of the task of shifting the whole party's emphasis in work, and must maintain a firm grip on this task. [end recording]

Comrade (Xu Lili), representative of all red-banner pacesetters and units in Heilongjiang Province, spoke next. Comrade (Xu Lili) said: [begin recording] On behalf of all red-banner pacesetters and units, I pledge to strive for still greater achievements, uphold honor, remain modest and prudent, guard against conceit and rashness, and to take combat heroes who distinguished themselves during the self-defensive



counterattack as examples in making greater contributions to the lofty cause of socialist modernization with our efforts and wisdom. We are determined to live up to the expectation of the party and the Women's Federation. [end recording]

The Fifth Provincial Women's Congress discussed the work report presented by Comrade Wu Lintao on behalf of the Fourth Executive Committee of the Provincial Women's Federation, and adopted a resolution approving the report. The resolution called on the women masses of all nationalities throughout the province to unite as one under the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, to rally closely around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the second session of the Fifth NPC as well as the lofty tasks for the women's movement during the new stage as stipulated by the Fourth National Congress of Chinese Women, and to strive harder to win the first battle of the four modernizations, build China into a modern, powerful socialist state and achieve the complete emancipation of women.

A closing speech was delivered by Comrade (Wang Heqin). She said: [begin recording] During the Fifth Provincial Women's Congress all representatives devoted themselves to studying the important documents adopted by the second session of the Fifth NPC and listened to an important speech by Comrade Li Jianbai, secretary of the Heilongjiang provincial party committee, a report on agricultural development by Comrade (Zhou Desheng), and the work report by Comrade Wu Lintao. The representatives also listened to reports by combat heroes who distinguished themselves during the self-defensive counterattack on the Chinese-Vietnamese border, exchanged experience, publicly commended the "3 August Red-Banner Pacesetters" and "3 August Red-Banner Units," and elected the Fifth Executive Committee of the Provincial Women's Federation. The representatives also thoroughly discussed how to give full play to women's role in realizing socialist modernization. Through study and discussion, everybody has raised her level of understanding, correctly understood the current tasks, and gained greater confidence and fighting spirit. [end recording]

Comrade (Wang Heqin) added: [begin recording] Under the direct leadership of the provincial party committee, let us rally closely around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, emancipate our minds, start up the machinery, seek truth from facts, unite as one and look forward so as to win the first battle of the four modernizations, build China into a modern, powerful socialist country and fulfill the goal of emancipating all women. [end recording]

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### U.S. VISIT BY WOMEN'S DELEGATION REPORTED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese no time given 29 Jul 79 HK

[Article by Jin Feng [6855 7685]: "The Kinsmen's Solicitude and Hope"]

[Text] Before leaving the United States, we happily got together with more than 100 Overseas Chinese and American women of Chinese descent at a Chinese restaurant in San Francisco. They were all smiles to see us and spoke in fluent or nearly fluent Mandarin or Cantonese aided by gestures and facial expressions. Our animated conversations made us feel perfectly at home.

They had a great deal to tell us and so many questions to ask: Can China's domestic situation of stability and unity be maintained? Will the great goal of the four modernizations really come true? How many students can universities and colleges in China enroll each year? Is it true that applications and enrollments are not limited by the class origins of the students? Have women in China been given an independent status in work? Are there still wives maltreated by their husbands? Do retired people live with their children? Who looks after the destitutes? Has family planning been able to check the excessive growth of the population? Are there still any primary school pupils who smash classroom windows? Do people traveling to or visiting relatives in China still have to follow a designated itinerary? ...Separation over the years and the serious sabotage by the "gang of four" had prevented them from having a good understanding of China. We knew the reasons and very patiently tried our best to give answers and explanations to each of their questions. The heart-to-heart talk was interwoven with hearty laughter reverberating inside the hall.

We had a well-organized program prepared by the host that day. First of all, a representative of the ethnic Chinese present briefed us on the history of Overseas Chinese and Americans of Chinese descent in the United States. It was a history written in blood and tears of the hard struggles waged by thousands of industrious ethnic Chinese in the United States. Although some of the episodes had taken place long before, the recollection still greatly touched us. A girl then played the guitar and sang her self-composed song entitled "The Sky in Asia":

"The fertile Asia,  
My native land...  
Once I asked myself  
Why it should be brushed aside?  
Everyone must know from whence he came  
And where he will go...  
There will be the day  
When homebound I will sail..."

Her sweet voice sang of the craving for the homeland in herself and the thousands of ethnic Chinese in America. Another girl recited two poems she had written herself; their lines artistically expressed deep love for China. The profound kinship communicated by the song, the guitar and the poems deeply moved every member of our delegation. In reply and on behalf of us, Comrade Huang Ganying described enthusiastically our impressions about America and briefed her audience on life in the new China. At that moment, the hall seemed especially quiet with everyone listening with rapt attention to the voice from the mother country.

When we were visiting the office of the women's division of the U.S. Labor Department, we met with a Miss Huang, whose grandparents had come to the United States from Taishan, Guangdong more than a century ago. Her grandfather and father had been laborers. She was extremely happy when she was told that Comrade Huang Ganying was also from Taishan and surnamed Huang. Holding Comrade Huang by the hand, she smilingly said: Maybe we are relatives. They happily took a picture together.

At a reception given by Ambassador Chai Zemin in honor of the visiting Chinese women's delegation, I unexpectedly met one of my former pre-liberation schoolmates from Shanghai's Jiaotong University. Her husband was also a graduate from Jiaotong University. She told me that there were Jiaotong University alumni clubs in Washington and New York City. She also said that they had met a delegation not long ago from Jiaotong University and attended a reception held by the delegation, where she was glad to have seen a slide show on the current situation at Jiaotong University. In her opinion, the longer one is away from China, the more one yearns for it. She is planning to return to China for a visit with her husband this year.

In New York City I was once invited to dinner at an economist's house. The hostess was an American of Chinese descent who visited China last year as a member of a women's delegation from financial circles. She told me that toward the end of their visit, she wished she could have stayed longer in China. Pointing to a Chinese painting on the wall, she told me she bought it while in Shanghai. Smilingly, she went on to say that when she missed China, she would find spiritual sustenance by looking at the painting.

It so happened that there were four people in the delegation who had been former students of Qinghua University. When the delegation came to New York City, several other Qinghua alumni and alumnae specially came to see us. Two of the alumnae were already in their 50's and their children were all grown. They complained of loneliness in their twilight years and asked if they could return to China after retirement. They said that people yearn more for their native country once they grow old. They cherished the fervent wish to return to and spend their last years in the mother country.

Many Americans of Chinese descent and Overseas Chinese in the United States sincerely hoped that China would become stronger and more prosperous when it really realized the four modernizations. They also hoped to contribute to the great cause of modernization. At a reception in Washington, D.C., a Miss Wang who was a professor of psychology eagerly inquired whether it was possible for people like her to give lectures in China and help in manpower training in her field. At another reception, given by Mr (Rosen), chairman of the National Committee for U.S.-China Relations, I met with Mrs Zhou Wenzhong, whose husband was dean of the music department at Columbia University. In her younger days, she studied the piano and later during the 1930's, held recitals in Shanghai. When she visited China this spring, her music circle friends there showed her newspaper clippings on her recitals at the time. She was greatly moved. She told me that Mr Zhou Wenzhong had set up a center for artistic exchanges between the United States and China and was preparing for a visit to the United States by a delegation of dance teachers from China. She hoped that her husband and she could make some active contribution to the training of musicians and dancers in China.

As far as we know, there are more than 50,000 professionals in the fields of science and technology, engineering, medicine and education among the ethnic Chinese in the United States. This number includes more than 1,500 professors, more than 8,000 engineers and some 12,000 scientists and technicians. We believe they have great potentials and are able to contribute quite a lot to China's modernization.

We also met with some Chinese students from Taiwan at the University of Wisconsin. They enthusiastically welcomed us and showed that they were concerned about the motherland and its unification. They were convinced that some day Taiwan would return to the embrace of the motherland.

On a flight from Madison, Wisconsin to Los Angeles, a girl was sitting in front of me. From time to time she looked abck at me; later, she smilingly invited me to sit beside her. This girl was born in Hong Kong and had gone to study at the University of Wisconsin. After graduation, she remained in Madison working for a hydroelectric company. When I met with her, she was returning to Hong Kong on vacation. Telling me that

she had majored in economic analyses, she wanted to know whether China needed people in that field. She laughed heartily when I answered yes. Then she said firmly: "I will return to China as long as it needs me." What a lovely girl she was! Thousands upon thousands of Overseas Chinese and Americans of Chinese descent take pride in a unified and strong China; they are attracted to the great cause of socialist construction taking place in new China and willing to join us in various ways. I feel proud of our great motherland. May China have an even brighter future!

CSO: 4005



## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### JIANGSU PAPER URGES MORE JOBS FOR YOUNG JOBSEEKERS

Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Jul 79 OW

[Report on XINHUA RIBAO 1 August editorial: "Open All Avenues and Go All Out To Create Jobs for Young People in Cities and Towns"]

[Excerpts] The editorial says: Since last winter and this spring, the party and government leading organizations in various places in our province, following the guidelines of the third plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, have done a great deal of work in giving jobs to young people in cities and towns and have achieved gratifying results. According to estimates in May, over 176,000 job-seeking youths in the urban areas had been assigned jobs, and many new plants and enterprises, under the system of collective ownership, and stations providing various types of services have been established.

However, the task of job placement is still arduous. It requires all areas to strengthen their leadership, open all avenues of employment and actively go all out to create more jobs for young people in the urban areas.

The editorial says: Can the employment problems be resolved in a short time? From what has been done in many cities in our province, it is totally possible. The key lies with those comrades who take charge of the task. They must emancipate their minds, smash conventional ideas and resort to all possible means to open the avenues of employment. They should by no means constrict employment opportunities and impose rigid regulations on various areas. The main avenue of employment should be that of developing new enterprises and establishments, such as factories, workshops, cooperatives, cooperative teams and the like, under collective ownership. Moreover, in light of stipulations in the constitution and within the scope of law, we must allow the jobseekers to undertake various kinds of work which can be handled individually. The opportunities in this area are many.

The editorial stresses: The problem of employment involves a great number of households and is a matter of strong policy nature. All

leading party and government organizations must strengthen their leadership effectively. First they must make overall plans, take all factors into consideration and make rational arrangements. At the same time, they must formulate unified regulations according to the party's policy and the actual local situation. They must sum up their experience, popularize what is practical, and mobilize the strength of the planning, labor, civil affairs, financial, industrial, communications, capital construction and commercial departments and the mass organizations to support this task from all sides.

CSO: 4005

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### HUNAN PAPER COMMENTS ON CONCLUSION OF YOUTH MEETINGS

Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 2 Aug 79 HK

[Excerpts] The 3 August HUNAN RIBAO reported that the first session of the Fourth Hunan Provincial Youth Federation Committee and the Second Congress of the Provincial Student Federation concluded on 2 August. The paper also carried a short commentary entitled "Unite To Promote the Four Modernizations."

The short commentary said: The first session of the Fourth Hunan Provincial Youth Federation Committee and the Second Congress of the Provincial Student Federation are of great importance for uniting young people and students throughout the province to implement the spirit of the third plenum and the second session of the Fifth NPC and to work in concert to promote the four modernizations. We fervently hail the success of these meetings.

The short commentary demanded that young people and students throughout the province do well in uniting young people of all nationalities and circles. They should respect discipline and observe the law and resolutely uphold stability and unity in society. The short commentary pointed out: In the new period of socialist modernization, the provincial youth and student federations shoulder the glorious responsibility of uniting and educating the young people of all nationalities and circles in the province to devote themselves to the four modernizations. Under the leadership of the party, we must gain the assistance of the CYL and do still better in launching our work.

CSO: 4005

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### SHANGHAI LITERARY ART CIRCLES HOLD DISCUSSIONS

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1230 GMT 31 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 31 Jul--The practice of competing in airing views is prevalent in Shanghai's literary and art circles. The literature and art, theater, film and other departments recently held successive discussion meetings at which people freely thought and spoke their minds. The questions or subjects being discussed have gradually become broader and broader in scope.

The Discussion on the Question of Literature and Art Being a Tool of Class Struggle, a Question of Fundamental Importance Concerning the Theory of Literature and Art, as Well as Concerning Literary and Art Creation

A commentator's article, "Call Literature and Art by Its Right Name--Refuting the Theory of 'Literature and Art Are a Tool of Class Struggle'" by the SHANGHAI WENYI editorial department, has attracted the close attention of people in literary and art circles. This article says: That "literature and art are a tool of class struggle" (hereinafter referred to as "a tool") is the theoretical basis for the "gang of four's" conspiratorial literature and art. It is essential to call literature and art by their right name and to straighten things out on the theory of "a tool" in order to smash the mental fetters imposed by the "gang of four" on writers and artists and to change the existing state of affairs in literature and art.

The article maintains that if the theory of "a tool" refers only to some social functions of a portion of literary and art works (among the audience), then it is reasonable. But if this scope is so broadened as to include all literary and art works and all their functions as a tool of class struggle, then what was originally reasonable becomes unreasonable. By distorting the theory of "a tool" into the definition and essence of literature and art, the "gang of four" basically canceled out the special characteristics of literature and art.

Many literary and art theorists and college teachers and students of liberal arts have written successive articles airing their views. The view expressing agreement with the commentator's article holds that from the standpoint of social development, if the theory of "a tool" were accepted, literature and art would coexist with class struggle and die out with its abolition. From the standpoint of practice, the theory of "a tool" tends to formalize and generalize literature and art. Therefore, the theory of "a tool" that cannot epitomize the essence and functions of literature and art should be repudiated.

The other view holds that "literature and art are a tool of class struggle" is a scientific slogan. Various classes consciously or subconsciously use literature and art as a tool of class struggle. Since the economic base determines the superstructure and politics is a concentrated reflection of economics, literature and art as a part of ideology is determined by the economic base, and first of all, by politics.

#### The Discussion on the Article Entitled "Praise Socialist Virtue or Lack of Socialist Virtue"

Some writers in Shanghai held a discussion meeting on the article entitled "Praise Socialist Virtue or Lack of Socialist Virtue" carried in the June issue of the journal HEBEI WENYI. In their speeches at the meeting, writers said: People who hold different views on the current domestic situation are bound to express different opinions. Without facing up to reality, the writer of the article "Praise Socialist Virtue or Lack of Socialist Virtue" was bound to hold erroneous views and come to wrong conclusions, so that he painted our country, which had been seriously wrecked by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," as "the land of peach blossoms."

Some writers also took exception to the views aired by both sides, holding that it should not be denied that the theory of "literature and art are a tool of class struggle" plays a role in a given period. But this proposition itself is not strict and scientific enough and is limited in nature. This is how this theory was used by the "gang of four" and has been misunderstood by some comrades. Under the present historical conditions, there is no need to assign this subject again to literature and art, and we should stress that literature and art should serve proletarian politics.

The writers held: Praising and exposing always oppose each other and yet also complement each other like affirmation and negation. They are a dialectical unity. Literary works are aimed at reflecting contradictions and struggles. They praise, and at the same time they must expose and criticize. It is impossible to mechanically separate one from the other. Through discussions on practicing being the sole criterion for verifying truth, many writers keep to the stand of the party and the



people, dare to face reality, break into the "forbidden zone," and truly depict life as it is. Today we praise whatever we dared not praise in the past, and we expose whatever we dared not expose in the past. A number of outstanding works which have emerged since the smashing of the "gang of four" have been well received by the people because they conform to the guiding principles of party spirit, serve to remove the ideological stumbling blocks for the development of the "four modernizations," and open up a broad avenue to vigorously develop literary and art works.

The writers analyzed the article "Praise Socialist Virtue or Lack of Socialist Virtue" and said: This shows a kind of ideological trend in society reflected in the field of literature and art. Some of our comrades fail to understand the major policy decisions and the series of guiding principles and policies adopted by the party Central Committee after the smashing of the "gang of four." This situation greatly conflicts with our efforts to liberate thinking and give full scope to democracy.

At the discussion meeting the writers also hoped discussions on practice being the sole criterion for verifying truth will be penetratingly carried; the principle of "letting a hundred schools of thought contend and a hundred flowers blossom" be upheld; and literary and art works be made to flourish in the field of literature and art.

#### How Do We Push Film Production Forward?

At the discussion meeting on creative works for film production sponsored by the propaganda department of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, the playwrights, directors and actors in Shanghai enthusiastically probed the existing problems on the development of creative works for film production. They offered many suggestions and ideas. A major issue under discussion was how to make literature and art serve politics and the four modernizations. In the past, whenever the task of serving politics was mentioned, it was often regarded as the central theme during a certain period or as a specific policy. Thus, one has to trim one's sail to the wind and follow the trend.

Many comrades held: To serve the four modernizations and serve workers, peasants and soldiers, literature and art must not be limited to certain themes and to only describing worker-peasant-soldier heroes. Now it is necessary to encourage people to broaden the themes. Themes on ancient characters such as Tang Taizong and Sima Qian can be written; themes on characters in modern history such as Yang Du, Tan Sitong, and Lin Biao Zhongkai can also be written. Themes on our party leading the people in making revolution and on important events and characters in various historical stages can also be written; there are even more themes on the present-day life that can be written. There are not enough themes on exposing and criticizing Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Themes on educated youth have not been touched yet.

They said: There should be no "forbidden zone" for the selection of themes. However, writers should be guided by the world outlook in selecting and depicting themes. Workers in the field of film production should serve socialism and the broad masses who have dedicated themselves to the development of the four modernizations. This is our political orientation. However, we must not regard the task of serving politics as the central theme or as a specific policy. We must create vivid images on the screen so that they will exert a subliminal influence on people's thinking and thus play an active educational role.

Discussions on improving film quality were also vigorously conducted at the meeting. Many comrades said: In the past 30 years there were more talks on political flavor but less talks on artistic flavor. A motion picture is a work of art; it is different from a political textbook. Films and dramas must be made interesting and fascinating to arouse the people's feeling.

The participants also discussed how to vigorously bring up young writers and support, train and help them grow up still more healthily.

Chen Yi, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and director of the city's propaganda department, delivered a speech at the discussion meeting. He encouraged all those attending the meeting to liberate their thinking, penetratingly criticize the ultraleftist line peddled by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," continue to break into the "forbidden zone" and produce more good motion pictures to serve the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### 'XINHUA' FEATURE DESCRIBES USEFUL ROLE OF HANDICRAFTSMEN, HAWKERS

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0754 GMT 7 Aug 79 OW

[Feature report by XINHUA reporters Zhang Li, Yao Yange and Wei Qingzheng: "The 'Tails' That Should Not Be Chopped Off"--news from Nanjing, Wuxi and Suzhou]

[Excerpts] Nanjing, 7 Aug--While on a news gathering assignment in Nanjing, Wuxi and Suzhou of Jiangsu Province, the reporters saw that the individual handicraftsmen and street hawkers have again become active there. They were looked upon during past years as "capitalist tails" that should be chopped off again and again. Some of them now sell jelly bean curds, eggs boiled in seasoned tea and small bean curd cubes; some peddle sweet peaches and delicious melons and fresh fish and shrimp; some sell small commodities such as dress buttons, lace and watchbands; there are others who repair wooden bed frames strung with crisscross coir ropes and rattan chairs, do carpentry work and sewing, cut hair, fluff cotton, roast peanuts and sharpen knives and scissors. They all have one thing in common: their varieties are wide ranged and their methods of doing business are flexible. They move about streets and alleys and render service at one's door; some repair things while the customers wait; some bargain with their customers on processing and repair fees to the satisfaction of both parties. Precisely because the individual handicraftsmen and hawkers have all these characteristics and strong points, those "capitalist tails" subjected to being chopped off over the years have again grown back.

Why are some comrades so afraid of individual handicraftsmen and hawkers? Primarily they were influenced by the ultraleft line and thus worried that "capitalism" might rise. From what we learned from the departments concerned in these three cities, there has not been a single case since 1956 of an individual abruptly becoming a capitalist. Individuals who were given permission to run their businesses are limited by the source of supply and the set price, and their capital is small and profit meager. Generally speaking, their income can barely maintain their own livelihood. But, braving wind and rain, they are rendering a useful service and have played a supplementary role in helping the circulation of the commodities

and business network and in providing the people with conveniences in more than one way. We must help the individual handicraft industry and the hawkers and organize and lead them so that they will develop healthily. This is a way to provide jobs for the idle labor force and also an important measure to eliminate the element of instability. The individual handicraft industry and hawkers are the "tails" that cannot be chopped off, nor should they be chopped off!

CSO: 4005

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### HUNAN CYL GROUP WORKS WITH UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS

Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0800 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW

[Text] According to a story by a station reporter in Hunan, the (Zuojiatang) neighborhood CYL committee in south Changsha, Hunan, has coordinated with the concerned departments in showing concern for the livelihood, work and study of unemployed youths and has scored definite achievements in guiding the unemployed youths to improve themselves.

There were many unemployed young people in the (Zuojiatang) neighborhood. During the past few years, social values there were uncertain. Many cases of assault and battery, theft and robbery were reported among the young people. In the face of this situation, the neighborhood CYL committee has set up a three-pronged effort at ideological education, pooling the resources of the society, the families and the CYL organs. It organized the unemployed youths into 24 study classes. Based on the individual interests of the young people, the CYL committee set up a score of study classes specializing in physics, chemistry, foreign languages, medicine and electronics and guided the young people to learn skills and broaden their scientific knowledge.

CYL cadres in various localities have also identified themselves and made friends with the young people, engaging in heart-to-heart talks so as to understand the young people's livelihood and study situation, and educate them on their ideals and the future, and on democracy and the legal system.

The young people have made noticeable progress, and public order in the neighborhood has greatly improved.

In stepping up its education of the young people, the (Zuojiatang) neighborhood CYL committee in south Changsha has coordinated with the concerned departments to offer young people better employment opportunities. At present, most of the unemployed young people have been given job assignments.

CSO: 4005



## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### TORCH RELAY CEREMONY FOR FOURTH NATIONAL SPORTS MEETING

#### Wuzhou Ceremony

Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Jul 79 HK

[Excerpt] The "New Long March Torch Relay" Fourth National Sports Meeting arrived in Wuzhou on 23 July under the escort of Yang Kanghua, Standing Committee member of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, after passing through Shanghai, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Hunan and Guangdong. A solemn torch receiving ceremony was held on 23 July. Some 2,000 people took part in the ceremony. Also present were Du Yi, secretary of the Guangxi Regional CCP Committee; (Liang Junjie), secretary of the Guangxi CYL Committee; (Liang Mengsheng), vice chairman of the Guangxi Physical Culture Committee; and responsible comrades of Wuzhou prefectural and municipal CCP committees and Wuzhou Military Subdistrict. During the ceremony, Yang Kanghua handed the torch to Du Yi. (Chen Jiarong), deputy secretary of the Wuzhou Prefectural CCP Committee, presided over the ceremony.

#### Nanning Ceremony

Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Jul 79 HK

[Excerpt] Some 3,000 minority nationality young people and juveniles in Nanning recently held a ceremony to hand over and receive the torch for lighting the Fourth National Sports Meeting. Present at the ceremony were Xiao Han, Xu Qihai, (Du Zhao), (Chen Zhongxiang), (Wang Duguang) and (Wang Zhiming), responsible comrades of the Guangxi regional CCP and revolutionary committees, Guangxi Military District, PLA units stationed in Nanning, Nanning municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and Nanning Prefectural CCP Committee. Mo Naqun, vice chairman of the Guangxi CPPCC, also took part in the ceremony. Xi Qihai, Standing Committee member of the Guangxi Regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, received the torch. Xiao Han, secretary of the regional CCP committee, gave a speech at the ceremony.

CSO: 4005

## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### BRIEFS

**AUDIOVISUAL EDUCATION**--Beijing, 1 Aug--The popularization of audio-visual education programmes throughout the country is the theme of a special column in today's GUANGMING DAILY. A national forum on audio-visual education now in session in Lanzhou is being attended by teachers from 40 teaching colleges and institutes from all parts of the country. In addition to discussing the theory, technology and methods of audio-visual education, forum participants are preparing a teaching programme in audio-visual education for use at Chinese universities and colleges. A national coordinating network on audio-visual education in foreign languages has been formed as well. Foreign language institutes in Beijing, Shanghai, Xian, Sichuan, Jilin and Guangzhou are the sub-centres for their regions. Apart from editing a journal on this kind of education, every participating institute is drawing up lists of the materials they have at hand and helping to supply the others with what they need. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 1 Aug 79 OW]

**SCINTILLATION DETECTOR UNITS**--Beijing, 1 Aug--A 4-probe scintillation detector unit (Model BYF-15), an apparatus for dynamic diagnosis of the functioning of the body's internal organs, has been experimentally produced in Beijing. The apparatus was made by Beijing Medical Instrument Plant in cooperation with the Fuwai Hospital of the Chinese Academy of Medical Science and Chaoyang Hospital. It is now going into mass production. Previously, China could produce detectors with only one or two probes, which had gradually come to be out of date. This new apparatus can be used to detect disease in the cerebellum blood vessels, lungs, heart, liver, and kidneys. It can furthermore examine blood flow in the extremities of the body, as well as the functioning of the thyroid gland. The instrument can provide data on four points at one time. For example, it can show the regional functioning at four points of the lung field, which helps doctors to make a more accurate diagnosis. Its use in some 1,000 cases has proved the apparatus to be highly satisfactory and easy to operate. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 1 Aug 79 OW]

**JOURNAL ON SEAFARING**--Shanghai, 30 Jul--The first issue of the bimonthly VOYAGE has come off the press here. Twenty-five thousand copies sold out immediately. The first issue of this popular science magazine carries

illustrated articles on the modernization of China's coastal transport, advanced navigation techniques and other subjects about navigation as well as ancient and modern navigators. Within the first few days after publication, the editorial department received about 100 letters from readers, greeting the new magazine and offering suggestions on how to improve it. The magazine is aimed at sailors, amateur navigators and young people. Its purpose is to disseminate knowledge on ship piloting, rescue at sea, port transportation, fishing, international law dealing with ocean commerce, the latest developments in world seafaring techniques and stories and important events of ancient and modern-day navigation. The magazine is edited by the Shanghai Navigation Society.  
[Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 30 Jul 79 OW]

**BEIJING CARTOON EXHIBITION**--Beijing, 4 Aug--Hegemonism abroad and bureaucracy at home are among the targets of a political cartoon exhibition in Beijing that has attracted thousands of visitors every day since its opening in July. Leading cartoonist Hua Junwu wrote a short introduction to the exhibition, which says: "A cartoon fights with laughter. If a cartoon has no sarcasm and humour, then the cartoonist becomes a laughing stock. Please look at these works and judge whether the cartoons or cartoonists provoke laughter." One cartoon, by Ying Tao, shows a smug Vietnamese propped up on a Soviet-made carbine, gesticulating with three fingers to show that Vietnam is the third military power in the world. Another cartoon shows a serial of three pictures of a man dressed in a cadre's uniform. In the first frame, the cadre has a ball marked "self-interest" under his foot, and is saying, "My ball!" In the second, he is kicking out a ball marked "problem" and saying, "Your ball!" And in the third he is kicking out with great vehemence a ball marked "criticism" with a curse on his lips. Some of the cartoons lambast feudalism and bourgeois ideology, while others ridicule shortcomings in work. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0125 GMT 4 Aug 79 OW]

**FRENCH SPORTS TEAM VISITS ANHUI**--A French women's handball team arrived in Hefei by plane from Shanghai on 20 July. During their stay in Hefei, the French team played two matches with the women's teams in Anhui and Heilongjiang. On their arrival in Hefei, the Anhui Handball Association held a banquet in honor of the French visitors. Before the first match, (Hu Kaiming), vice chairman of the Anhui Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and (Su Cheng), vice chairman of the Hefei Municipal Revolutionary Committee, received the French players. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jul 79 HK]

**ANHUI HEALTH CAMPAIGN**--The Anhui Provincial CCP Committee issued a circular on 1 August on carrying out a patriotic public health campaign this summer and autumn with the aim of eradicating pests and preventing diseases. The circular called on the people in the province to get mobilized to eliminate mosquitoes and flies and to improve environmental sanitation. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Aug 79 OW]

**ANHUI GRADUATES EMPLOYMENT**--Recently, the Anhui Planning Committee, the Anhui Personnel Bureau, the Education Bureau and the Bureau of Institutes of Higher Learning jointly held a meeting on distribution of work for graduates of institutes of higher learning throughout the province. With the exception of those coming from and returning to the communes, there are 5,000 graduates of institutes of higher learning this year. It was pointed out at the meeting that it is necessary to strengthen investigation and study to do a good job of distribution. The meeting revealed that some of the graduates lack an understanding of the great and far-reaching ideal, are afraid of hardship, miss the city and are not willing to go to the countryside and remote areas. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jul 79 HK]

**FUJIAN UNEMPLOYMENT**--Fuzhou, 23 Jul--As of early June, Fuzhou Municipality, Fujian, had settled 19,556 people waiting for employment, accounting for 78.8 percent of total number of the unemployed. Among those who have been settled, 13,750 are young people who account for 80.8 percent of the unemployed youth. Eighty percent of the newly employed have been assigned to work in collective ownership enterprises. In general, the newly employed earn around 20 to 30 yuan a month. Some earn as much as 40 to 50 yuan. During the first quarter, three districts of the municipality reduced civil relief funds by 20 percent. For the first time in years, the municipality reports no relief recipients in 21 neighborhood committees. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1225 GMT 23 Jul 79 OW]

**'HARBIN SUMMER' MUSIC FESTIVAL**--Harbin, 19 Jul--The Seventh "Harbin Summer" Music Festival now being held here is drawing large audiences. The 11-day festival which opened here on July 13 will present a total of 70 concerts. Noted for its cool summer weather and its large number of music lovers, the city started holding "Harbin Summer" music festivals in 1961. The festivals attracted musicians and singers throughout the country. It was one of the three well-known annual music festivals held in China, the other two being the "Guangzhou Music Festival" and the "Shanghai Spring." The current festival is the first in Harbin since the Cultural Revolution. This year's programme includes some 600 items, mostly new compositions of the past two years, as well as classical and folk music, both Chinese and foreign. An opera, "Wedding of the Hoche People," portraying the changes in the life of China's smallest minority nationality, is being staged. Forums and discussions will also be held during the festival. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 19 Jul 79 OW]

**HENAN CYL CIRCULAR**--The Henan Provincial CYL Committee issued a circular on 27 June, calling on the masses of CYL members and youths to immediately carry out activities of learning from Comrade Zhang Zhixin, a good daughter of the party. The circular said: Comrade Zhang Zhixin was a cadre of the propaganda department of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee. All CYL members and youths must learn from her revolutionary study style of comprehensively and correctly mastering and applying the scientific system of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and learn from



her revolutionary spirit of giving her life for truth. The circular called on CYL organizations at all levels to integrate activities of learning from Comrade Zhang Zhixin with activities of publicizing practice as the sole criterion for testing truth. Leaders of CYL organizations at all levels must take the lead in successfully learning from Comrade Zhang Zhixin and set good examples to the masses of youths. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jun 79 HK]

HENAN PREFECTURE FLOOD--From 15 to 16 July, heavy rain fell in Manyang Prefecture. The prefectural CCP committee immediately held an enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee to study measures for resisting the flood so as to insure the safety of the people and their property throughout the prefecture. After the heavy rain, the prefectural CCP committee also organized five comfort groups to visit the masses in the flood-affected areas and allocated 1.5 million yuan to assist them. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jul 79 HK]

HUBEI CYL COMMITTEE MEETING--The Hubei Provincial CYL Committee recently held an on-the-spot meeting on rural youth work in Jingling County. The meeting summed up and studied the experiences of the (Leihu) Brigade CYL Branch in Jiangling, studied measures for successfully promoting rural youth work and called on CYL organizations at all levels in the province to deeply implement the spirit of the third plenum of the party Central Committee, uphold the four basic principles, strengthen ideological and political work and mobilize the enthusiasm of Hubei rural youths for realizing the four modernizations and contributing to modernizing agriculture. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jul 79 HK]

HUNAN COUNTY PLANNED PARENTHOOD--The population growth rate in Changde County has been under 6 per 1,000 for 3 years in succession. In launching planned parenthood, the county CCP committee pays attention to publicity and fully relies on the masses. The county has held 1,500 study classes to study Marxist theory on population and the spirit of the central authorities' relevant instructions. Some 84,000 people have taken part in the courses. The county has also held three photo exhibitions with the participation of 10,000 people. Some 700 couples were recently commended in the county for having only one child. These couples now have priority in housing, private plots, distribution of food ration, schooling for their children and medical expenses. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jun 79 HK]

HUNAN EMPLOYMENT INCREASE--Changsha, 23 Jul--Since the beginning of 1978, over 2,200 persons or 95 percent of the unemployed have been helped to find jobs with production units and service trade centers in Zhuzhou Municipality, Hunan Province. These jobs were made available by over 130 newly established commercial stores and service trades. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0702 GMT 23 Jul 79 OW]



**JIANGSU EMPLOYMENT**--This year the Nanjing Municipal CCP Committee, Jiangsu, has arranged jobs for more than 50,000 people by engaging them in commercial service, housing repair, road maintenance, environmental sanitation and industrial arts. In Wuxi Municipality, more than 5,400 jobless have been settled in 30 collective-owned light and textile enterprises that make use of the existing facilities of plants that have experienced labor shortage since last year. The new enterprises can annually turn out more than 30 million yuan of products and increase state revenues by more than 7 million yuan. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Jul 79 OW] Nanjing, 28 Jul--A group of over 5,400 persons on the waiting list of employment in Wuxi Municipality, Jiangsu Province, recently found jobs made available by 30 newly established light industrial and textile plants of collective ownership. These plants can produce 832,000 kilograms of cotton yarn, 7 million meters of cotton cloth, and 3.3 million pairs of nylon socks annually, which are worth 30 million yuan. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0122 GMT 28 Jul 79 OW]

**JIANGSU TOURIST HOTEL**--The Nanjing branch of the China International Travel Service and the (Jingguang) Company of Singapore will build a large hotel of modern international standards in Nanjing. The two sides signed a contract in Nanjing on 4 August. Construction of the new hotel, which will be called the Jinling Hotel, will begin soon. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Aug 79 OW]

**JIANGXI CONCERT PERFORMANCE ENDS**--Jiangxi's first "Voice of Jinggangshan" concert performance ended victoriously on 22 June. The concert began on 8 June. Some 113 programs were held which entertained some 40,000 persons. On the afternoon of 22 June, 800 people attended a closing ceremony at the Jiangxi Arts Theater. (Kou Yuying), director of the propaganda department of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee; (Li Guisheng), deputy director of the provincial propaganda department; (Li Jun), vice chairman of the culture and education office of the provincial revolutionary committee; (Jiang Chao), deputy director of the Jiangxi Culture Bureau; (Yu Lin) and (Chen Yingsu), responsible persons of the preparatory group for the Jiangxi Federation of Literature and Art attended. (Li Guisheng) delivered the closing speech. (Jiang Chao) gave a summation. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jun 79 HK]

**JIANGXI GRADUATION CEREMONY**--After some 3 months of study, some 660 students of the cadres' study course and the enterprise management research course run by the party school of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee have completed their courses. At the graduation ceremony, Comrade Bai Dongcai, secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee, made an important speech. He emphatically noted the vivid political situation of stability and unity in Jiangxi after the solution of the important issue of right and wrong in line within the party at the enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP

Committee last January. Comrade (Sun Jianjia), vice president of the party school of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee, presided over the graduation ceremony. Comrade (Chen Xin), vice president of the party school, made a brief summation of the study of the two study courses. Li Zugen, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee; (Shi Shaokui), director of the organization department of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee; (Zhu Naipin), director of the industry and communications political department of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee; (Kou Yubin), director of the propaganda department of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee; (Li Guisheng), deputy director of the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee; and (Liang Kaixuan), chairman of the Jiangxi Economic Committee, attended the graduation ceremony. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jul 79 HK]

BASKETBALL IN JILIN--The Changchun area games for 1979 National University Three-Good Basketball Tournament opened in Changchun on 31 July. Comrade Zong Xiyun, Standing Committee member of the Jilin provincial party committee, vice chairman of the Jilin Provincial Revolutionary Committee and chairman of the Basketball Tournament Organization Committee, and Comrade Li Beihuai, deputy secretary of the Jilin provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Jilin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, attended the opening ceremony. This tournament was sponsored by the Ministry of Education. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Aug 79 SK]

NEI MONGGOL RADIO ENGLISH--From 1 to 31 August, the Nei Monggol Regional Radio Service started a series of English lessons for primary and middle school students during summer vacation. The original English program will stop for 1 month. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jul 79 SK]

GUIZHOU TAX WORK CONFERENCE--From 3 to 10 July, Guizhou Province held a conference on tax work. The participants laid stress on looking into the problems of how to make tax work suit the shifting of the work emphasis of the whole party and how to make contributions to the four modernizations. The province fulfilled 46.84 percent of the quota for industrial and commercial revenue for the first half of this year in the first 6 months. Some 274 revenue offices in 37 counties and municipalities in three prefectures fulfilled their quotas for the first half of this year. The conference held: "Some problems still exist. Some people have not fully understood the role of revenue--an economic measure. Without discussion with revenue departments, some prefectures have taken it upon themselves to decide on a reduction of and exemption from taxes. Some leading cadres have publicly supported enterprises in not paying taxes. Some revenue organs have not grasped their work firmly." The conference pointed out that all enterprises and individuals must pay taxes in accordance with law, those who do not pay taxes by the date due must pay additional charges, those who do not pay taxes must have them deducted from their bank accounts and those who refuse to pay

taxes must be dealt with according to the law. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 20 Jul 79 HK]

SHAANXI EDUCATED YOUTHS--Xian, 23 Jul--As of the end of June, Xian Municipality, Shaanxi Province, had provided jobs to over 39,000 educated youths, accounting for 60 percent of the youths waiting for work assignments. While actively arranging jobs for educated youths, Xian Municipality also conducted various types of technical and study classes for them and as of the end of June over 13,000 youths had attended such classes. A meeting to exchange experiences in arranging for jobs for educated youths was recently held in Xian Municipality. Speaking at the meeting, Li Erzong, secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee, called for further strengthening leadership over this work so as to provide jobs for all educated youths awaiting jobs as quickly as possible. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0342 GMT 23 Jul 79 OW]

SHANDONG DRAMA TROUPE--After completing its performances in Beijing on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the Shandong provincial modern drama troupe returned triumphantly on 8 July. Leading persons and art and literary workers of the propaganda department of the provincial party committee and the provincial cultural bureau warmly welcomed the troupe. The troupe went to the capital on 3 June and staged 20 performances there during its 35-day stay. The troupe also performed for participants of the second sessions of the Fifth NPC and CPPCC. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Jul 79 SK]

SHANGHAI ART PUBLICATION--Shanghai, 5 Aug--A comprehensive art journal YISHU SHIJIE [WORD OF ARTS] has recently been published by the Shanghai Arts Publishing House. The first issue of YISHU SHIJIE carries stories about famous artists Guan Hanqing, (Chaplin), noted Shaoxing opera performer Xu Yulan and Beijing opera actor Ai Shiju. It also carries an article about Beijing opera actor Mei Lanfang's visit to the United States some 50 years ago, an article on light music, and an article on new arts are classified. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0152 GMT 5 Aug 79 OW]

SHANGHAI LITERATURE, ART FORUM--The Shanghai Municipal Federation of Literary and Art Circles held a forum on 3 August to discuss the current literary and art situation. Ba Jin, chairman of the municipal federation and chairman of the Shanghai branch of the Union of Chinese Writers, presided. Participants repudiated several current articles which reflected ultraleft ideology and pointed out the need to hold to the guidelines of the third plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee and eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" on the literary and art front. They pledged to wage a relentless struggle against this "cold wind in the spring." (Chen Yi), deputy secretary of the municipal CCP committee and director

of the propaganda department, spoke. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Aug 79 OW]

SHANGHAI CYL MEETING--CYL members of the Shanghai Public Transportation Company held an oath-taking meeting on 2 August pledging to launch an emulation drive among themselves to promote common courtesy and improve customer service. Wang Mingzhang, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CYL Committee, urged the more than 10,000 CYL members to become pace setters in fostering a new social mood and carrying forward communist ethics and spirit. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Aug 79 OW]

SHANGHAI EDUCATED YOUTHS EMPLOYMENT--The Shanghai Municipal Shipbuilding Industrial Bureau has done a good job of arranging work for unemployed youths. It has set up nine collectively owned plants which provided jobs to 1,800 educated youths. Special apparatus has been set up in various units to carry out this work. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Aug 79 OW]

SHANGHAI DANCE DRAMA--Shanghai, 6 Aug--The dance drama troupe of the Shanghai Opera Theatre is currently staging a new five act dance drama entitled "Banping Mountain," which romanticizes the link between Taiwan and the mainland. The work premiered on July 16. A young Shanghai worker, Liu Run, wrote the drama. The director and members of the troupe undertook extensive research into the history and geography of Taiwan and the customs and habits of the Gaoshan nationality, a minority located on Taiwan. They also visited Gaoshans living in Shanghai. Bai Shui, the director of the production, said in an interview with XINHUA: "All Chinese hope for the return of Taiwan to the motherland so that national reunification will be completed. It is this aspiration that we try to present in our dance drama." [Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 6 Aug 79 OW]

SHANGHAI MIDDLE SCHOOL GRADUATES--A responsible comrade of the Shanghai Municipal Labor Bureau has revealed to a QINGNIAN BAO reporter during an interview that tens of thousands of the 1978 middle school graduates in Shanghai will be assigned to municipal state firms. Most of the rest will be assigned to collectively owned enterprises. Only a small fraction will be absorbed by state-owned enterprises. The general knowledge examination for the 1978 middle school graduates prior to their employment is designed to raise the workers' scientific and cultural levels. In the future, all units must assess prospective workers morally, intellectually and physically and those who perform well will earn priority employment. The general knowledge examination, which is part of the overall assessment, will be held on 14 August. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 3 Aug 79 OW]



SHANGHAI ART FORUM--The Shanghai Art Institute held a discussion meeting on 20 July. At the meeting, some noted actors and actresses exchanged views on the need to compile a history of art, including biographies of actors and actresses and their experiences, the origin of major art works and art schools. (Chen Yi), deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and director of the propaganda department, addressed the meeting. He urged the literary and art workers to emancipate their minds, look ahead and train successors to various schools of art. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jul 79 OW]

SHANGHAI WORKERS' HIGHER EDUCATION--Shanghai, 6 Aug--Workers' spare-time higher education in Shanghai has expanded steadily in response to the call for nationwide modernization. Fifty thousand workers are now studying in 200 spare-time schools of higher learning in China's leading industrial city, nearly the number of regular students in the city's regular universities and colleges. Spare-time schools will play an increasingly important role in the training of engineers and other technical personnel. Shanghai needs 200,000 more technicians by 1985, or an average of 30,000 annually, but only 15,000 students will be graduating from the regular universities and colleges as well as secondary vocational schools every year. In the recent decade, young workers have made up one-third of the total work force in Shanghai. Supplementary education to raise their scientific and educational level is considered crucial for China's modernization drive. Two thousand and six hundred graduate students from the college before 1966 have become the main technical force of their factories. Specialities offered in the spare-time courses run by the factories stress direct application of science and technology to production and research. Altogether some 100 specialities are being taught to spare-time students by some 3,200 teachers. Courses last from two to five years. Starting this year, the "July 21" workers colleges in Shanghai will have standard examination papers and a unified school term. If the students who reach the same level as that of students at regular universities and colleges will also receive diplomas when they graduate. [sentence as received] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 6 Aug 79 OW]

SHANGHAI YOUTH PLACEMENT--Shanghai, 27 Jul--During the first of this year [as received], Shanghai Municipality has gradually and methodically placed more than 70,000 unemployed young people in collectively owned enterprises. The jobs include house repairs, tree planting, road maintenance and servicing, house painting and plumbing. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0138 GMT 27 Jul 79 OW]

SHANGHAI MEMORIAL SERVICE--Shanghai, 2 Jul--A ceremony for the interment of the ashes of Mr Feng Zikai, noted artist and writer, was held at the Longhua Cemetery for Revolutionaries in Shanghai on 28 June. Mr Feng Zikai was a member of the Third and Fourth CPPCC National Committee, council member of the All-China Artist Association, vice chairman of the Shanghai Federation of Literary and Art Circles and president of the



Shanghai Institute of Chinese Paintings. A victim of the ruthless persecution of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," he died on 15 September 1975 at the age of 78. Through his participation in art education and creative activities for several decades, Mr Feng Zikai made important contributions to the literary and art movement in China, exerting great influence both at home and abroad. With the approval of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, all the false slanders forcibly imposed on Mr Feng Zikai have been overthrown and his good name restored. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0212 GMT 2 Jul 79 OW]

SHANGHAI ENVIRONMENTAL EXHIBITION--An exhibition on environmental protection in Britain sponsored by the environmental protection office of the State Council opened on 2 July in Shanghai's Art Exhibition Hall. The exhibition features photos, drawings and charts, books and color films on disposal of waste water and air purification. The exhibition is a Sino-British cultural exchange activity. After being staged in Beijing and Shanghai, the exhibition will move to Kunming, Lanzhou, Shenyang and Wuhan. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Jul 79 OW]

SHANGHAI DANCE PERFORMANCE--Shanghai, 26 Jul--The Shanghai song and dance ensemble, which was set up in March this year, gave its first performance on July 18. In the ensemble's repertoire are dances of its own creation, Chinese folk songs, and folk and classical music from Romania, Italy, Germany, the United States, and other countries. "Song From a Rubber Forest" is a dance showing the life of rubber workers. In another piece, "Ode to Snowflakes," memories of the late Premier Zhou Enlai are invoked. Soprano Zhu Fengbo is one prominent solo performer among the ensemble's more than 200 artists. Zhu has given nine concerts in Shanghai and Beijing in recent months, and is now in Japan attending the "Music of the Silk Road" festival, sponsored by the Japanese Democratic Music Association. Many of the ensemble's members joined an art troupe that toured Greece, Belgium, Switzerland and Luxembourg in 1976. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 26 Jul 79 OW]

STUDENT PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT SURVEY--Concerned departments in Shanghai recently completed a special physical development survey that covered more than 15,000 students in some 60 schools. The survey, conducted under a unified plan made by the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Public Health and the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, was designed to find out how to make teaching facilities, such as classroom tables and chairs, in colleges, middle and primary schools conducive to the physical growth of students, how physical training can be made more scientific, and so forth. More than 250,000 college, middle and primary school students in 16 provinces and cities will be covered by the survey. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Jul 79 OW]

SHANGHAI TELEVISION SETS--According to the National Conference on the Manufacture of Television Sets held recently by the Radio and Television Industry Administration in Shanghai, the television manufacturing plants

in Shanghai have overfulfilled the state production plans for the first half of this year, marking an increase of 74 percent as compared with that in the same period last year. The city's television industry suffered a loss of 5.95 million yuan in 1978, but coincidentally made a net profit of 5.95 million yuan in the first 6 months of this year. The TV industry in Shanghai turns out about half of the TV sets in China. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Jul 79 OW]

SHANGHAI SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY--The Xingzhi Middle School in Shanghai held a rally on 22 July to mark the 40th anniversary of the Yucai School founded in Chongqing by "the great educator" Tao Xingzhi. Yucai School was renamed the Xingzhi Middle School after liberation in commemoration of Tao Xingzhi. More than 300 alumni of the school and some 500 representatives of teachers, students and peasants as well as responsible comrades of Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee's education and public health office, the municipal education bureau and the Baoshan County CCP Committee attended the celebration rally. Vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, Hu Yuzhi, vice ministers of education, Dong Chuncai [5516 4783 2088] and Zhang Jian [1728 0256], as well as public figures Sha Qianli, Dai Botao and (Chen Keqin) sent greetings. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Jul 79 OW]

SHANXI WRITER HONORED--Taiyuan, 10 Jul--The Xianggu mushroom, a species of fragrant mushroom of high nutritional value, if frequently taken as food, can help prevent cancer, and is also said to help prevent arteriosclerosis. This is one of the 117 kinds of fungi described in a book with the title "Chinese Fungi for Medicinal Use." Writer of the book, 52-year-old Professor Liu Bo of the department of biology of Shanxi University, has recently been commended for his contribution to scientific and technological research in Shanxi Province. The book deals with the parts of fungi which can be put to medicinal use, their morphological and ecological characteristics and their effects. It also explains the methods of artificial cultivation of some important species of fungi. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0340 GMT 10 Jul 79 OW]

TIANJIN YOUTH JOB PLACEMENT--Tianjin, 27 Jul--With the support of various quarters, Tianjin Municipality has set up all kinds of collectively owned enterprises. By so doing the city has properly placed more than 59,000 unemployed young people. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0149 GMT 27 Jul 79 OW]

TIANJIN ENDEMIC DISEASE--The leading antiendemic disease group of the Tianjin municipal party committee held an enlarged meeting from 31 July to 1 August on prevention of endemic disease. Responsible persons of the Tianjin municipal party and revolutionary committees Liu Gang and Bai Hua attended. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 1 Aug 79 SK]

**TIANJIN PUBLIC HEALTH MEETING**--The Tianjin Municipal Revolutionary Committee held a mobilization meeting on 4 August, urging people in the municipality to develop a summer-autumn patriotic public health campaign. Over 1,200 people attended the meeting, including representatives from various districts, counties, bureaus, industrial and commercial units, hospitals, public health institutes, schools, neighborhood offices and pertinent departments of the PLA units stationed in Tianjin. Liu Gang, secretary of the municipal CCP committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, attended and addressed the meeting. Bai Hua, vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and vice chairman of the municipal patriotic public health committee, also spoke at the meeting. He called on all people in the municipality to make special efforts to develop the public health campaign in the coming two months in honor of National Day. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 4 Aug 79 SK]

**XINJIANG CONFERENCE ON YOUTH**--A regional work conference on educated youths was recently held in Shihezi City. Leading comrades of various prefectures, municipalities and counties and concerned departments and representatives of educated youth and Urumqi PLA units, some 230 people in all, attended the conference. Song Zhihe, secretary of the regional party committee and head of the regional leading group for educated youth work, and Zhang Siming, vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, spoke at the conference. In the past 10 years or so, 270,000 educated youth have settled in the countryside in Xinjiang. It was pointed out at the conference that the settling of educated youth in the countryside would be continued for some time to come. The number of educated youth going to the countryside will gradually diminish, however, as efforts will be made to find jobs for educated youth in cities. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 24 Jul 79 OW]

**XINJIANG ARMY EDUCATION**--Party committees at and above the regimental level of Urumqi PLA units, Xinjiang, have integrated study and implementation of the code of conduct for innerparty political life issued by the party Central Committee with rectification of the work style of party organizations and have thus further strengthened unit party building. By carrying out education in party discipline and laws among party members, party committees at all levels of Urumqi PLA units have also strengthened the concept of party laws and discipline among all party members. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 1 Jul 79 OW]

**YUNNAN FAMILY PLANNING**--Kunming, 3 Jul--Kunming Municipality of Yunnan Province recently held a meeting to commend 1,960 couples who have only one child. Awards and certificates showing that they have only one child were presented by responsible persons of the Yunnan Province and Kunming Municipality. Kunming Municipality has achieved good results in promoting family planning in recent years, with the population growth rate in some districts dropping to below 10 per thousand. Since the municipality

further promoted family planning by taking necessary economic measures in November 1978, new progress has been made. Speaking at the meeting, Gao Zhiguo, deputy secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, called for bringing the province's population growth rate down to 9 per thousand. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0111 GMT 3 Jul 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG COUNTY FAMILY PLANNING--Hangzhou, 23 Jul--Jiashan County in Zhejiang Province has made progress in promoting family planning. Since 1977, this county's natural population growth rate has fallen to under 6 per thousand. Jiashan County was seriously affected by schistosomiasis in the past. With the development of prevention work, the people of this county have greatly improved their health. In order to promote family planning, the county has set up a team of 400 people to promote this work and has commended those couples who have only had one child. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0308 GMT 23 Jul 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG TV UNIVERSITY--The final examination of the first term of the Zhejiang Broadcasting and Television University was held on 27 and 28 July with a total of 26,438 persons taking part in the examination. The test questions were uniformly prepared and the evaluation standard set by the Central Broadcasting and Television University, but the examination papers were printed by the Zhejiang Broadcasting and Television University. The examination was held by the provincial television university's work centers in the various counties and the evaluation of the test papers handled by the university's branch schools in these counties. Arrangements for this unified examination were made in late June and early July under the leadership of (Zhang Jincal), director of the provincial party committee's department of education and public health and president of the Zhejiang Broadcasting and Television University. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Jul 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG EMPLOYMENT REQUIREMENTS--The Hangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee issued a circular on 4 July to all units concerned, calling on all establishments and enterprises to recruit their workers on the basis of their moral, intellectual and physical standards and to combat the unhealthy trend of "going through the back door." The Hangzhou municipal party and revolutionary committees in Zhejiang Province also held a meeting of basic-level cadres on 8 July, calling on all CCP members, CYL members and other cadres to set examples in implementing the guidelines laid down by the circular. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 9 Jul 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG YOUTH EMPLOYMENT--Recently a group of unemployed young people in Hangzhou Municipality, Zhejiang, were assigned to pull handcarts for neighborhood transportation teams. They are now working at factories, warehouses, construction sites, ports and railway stations. Some 90 handcarts are in business in one district. By August the municipality will engage more than 700 handcarts for the service of factories,



passengers and residents. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 28 Jul 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG STUDENTS PUNISHED--On 30 July, Pingyang County, Zhejiang, held a rally to openly handle the case of (Lin Hengzu), (Lin Yuegong) and (Lin Yuelan), three brothers who stole test papers for the 1979 college entrance examinations. (Lin Hengzu) and (Lin Yuegong) have been dismissed from party membership and arrested on criminal charges, while (Lin Yuelan) has been disqualified from the college entrance examinations. The Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee has issued a circular to make the case known throughout the province and called on party members and cadres to observe the law and discipline. The 1 August ZHEJIANG RIBAO published a commentator's article on the case demanding resolute punishment on those who blemish student enrollment work. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 1 Aug 79 OW]

HEILONGJIANG WOMEN'S FEDERATION--The first meeting of the Fifth Executive Committee of the Heilongjiang Provincial Women's Federation was held in Harbin on 4 August. By secret ballot, the meeting elected the 12-member Standing Committee of the Fifth Executive Committee of the provincial women's federation. Wu Lintao was elected chairman; (Li Guang), Zhang Ning, Yu Qingxian, (Wang Guoqin) and (Dou Shanyi) were elected vice chairmen; and (Guo Jianying), (Jiao Jingfang), (Ma Ersu), (Zhang Luling), (Zhang Shuxian) and (Yan Changying) were elected Standing Committee members. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Aug 79 OW]

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